密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Formerly Millard's Review

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTION OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A. U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES U S DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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AN AMERICAN BANKER representing a financial organization having many millions of dollars invested in American shipping was a passenger on a Shipping Board boat on the Pacific a few days ago when the order came through banning the sale of intoxicating liquors on U. S. government boats. When the wireless message was posted there was a great outcry and many sturdy citizens of the great American republic were vociferous in their denunciation of President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. Several declared that "never again shall I travel on an American ship; me for British and Japanese boats hereafter," and more to a similar effect. The banker listened to these remarks and then to satisfy his curiosity had an interview with the friendly and talkative bartender. The bartender imparted the information that out of several hundred passengers on board less than a dozen had done any drinking to any considerable extent—as a matter of fact the plain and fancy drinking on the entire trip had been done by a very few persons—in fact so little had been consumed that the bar had not paid expenses. And strange to say the passengers who did most of the loud talking about the "dry" order had the smallest chits. We wonder whether this isn't about the truth of the matter. There's a lot of talk about boycotting the American boats because they are "dry" in accordance with American law, but we do not expect any appreciable decrease in traffic on American ships because of the absence of bars. And when we make this assertion we are backed up by a statement of the agent of one of the principal American lines operating out of Shanghai. The chief result of the prohibition order for American shipping which was issued by President Harding a few days ago will be political in that it will tend to bring to the support of the administration the large and influential "dry" element in America when the ship subsidy bill comes up before Congress at the special session which has been called by the president to meet early in November. But to get back to our banker friend referred to at the beginning of this discussion—we asked him what he thought about the "dry" ruling and its effect upon passenger travel. "Well, I approved of President Harding's order and immediately wrote Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board giving him my views to this effect."

MR. R. P. SCHWERIN, president of the Federal Wireless Telegraph Company of San Francisco, accompanied by a party of engineersl will arrive in Shanghai early in November

for the purpose of erecting the first of five high power wireless stations on behalf of the Chinese government. Although not definitely known the first station will probably be constructed in Shanghai and from reports received it will be one of the strongest stations in the world and capable of receiving and sending messages to all parts of the globe. This is a matter of tremendous importance since it will at once bring this important port into immediate and constant news contact with all parts of the United States, the British Empire and Continental Europe. It is to be assumed that a reasonable rate on news dispatches will be maintained in order that newspapers in Shanghai and other parts of China will be enabled to publish complete daily news surveys from all parts of the world, but especially from the United States. A commercial service will also be maintaind, but we trust we may be pardoned for emphasizing the news element which is of vital importance. The erection by the Chinese government of a high power radio station here also opens up possibilities for broadcasting which has become so important in other countries where every family has its receiving apparatus and in the evening is able to "listen in" on concerts, sermons, lectures—yes—and political speeches. (We hope none of the military governors read this.)

THE arrival of Mr. Schwerin in China to begin the actual construction of the wireless installations brings up again quite prominently the initial negotiations between China and the United States pertaining to the Open Door Doctrine which had such a vital bearing upon discussions of this subject at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Questions. When it was originally announced early in 1921 that the American Federal Wireless Telegraph Company had made a contract with the Chinese government whereby it was engaged to construct a series of high power wireless stations in China, immediate protests were lodged with the Chinese government by the British, Japanese and Danish governments each claiming that it had prior and monopolistic rights in this field. On June 9, 1921, Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington addressed a letter to Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State which contained the following paragraphs:

"In a recent conversation with you on the subject, I understood from you that the American government could not admit the validity of such claims by reason of their contravening the treaty-rights of American citizens in China and the principle of 'the open door.'

"My government is informed that these governments have explained their views to you, and therefore instructs me to inquire whether or not it is the intention of the American government to maintain its position in the matter."

Secretary Hughes on behalf of the American government replied to this communication from the Chinese Minister as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 9, and in reply assure you that it is not the intention of this government to withdraw from the position hitherto taken by it in support of the rights accruing to the Federal Telegraph Company under the contract of January 8 last; in its view, the communications which it has received from the other interested governments, in reply to its inquries as to the reasons for their protests to the Chinese authorities against this contract, tend only to confirm this Government in its belief that the adverse claims which have been urged as excluding the Federal Telegraph Company from participating with the Chinese government in establishing wireless communications are founded upon assertions of monopolistic or preferential rights, in the field of Chinese governmental enterprise, which cannot be reconciled either with the treaty rights of American citizens in China, or with the principle of the open door.

"Your reference to the principle of the open door affords me the opportunity to assure you of this government's continuance in its whole-hearted support of that principle, whi it has traditionally regarded as fundamental both to the interests of China itself and to the common interests of all powers in China, and indispensable to the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean. The government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly states: I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese government in any catagory of public enterprise."

IN LAST WEEK'S ISSUE of the *Review* we published an interesting letter from General M. Yuhi, commander of the Japanese garrison at Tsingtao on the subject of the land-lease problem, a matter that has produced more discussion and has been the cause of more misunderstanding probably than any other element in connection with the transfer of the port from Japanese to Chinese control. To summarize the question briefly, Japan immediately after the occupation of Tsingtao in 1914 took over the German government land. This land was then leased to private citizens on a ten year basis. Non-Japanese residents claimed that the Japanese government showed favoritism in that the choice plots were given to Japanese subjects. The Japanese on their side claimed that outside of Japanese and Chinese, very few residents of other nationalities made applications for plots of land. American and European residents of Tsingtao claimed that the regulations enforced by the Japanese made it practically impossible for them to obtain leases. This summary is reproduced from an article on the subject by Mr. Roy C. Bennett entitled, "The Tsingtao Land Lease War Baby," which appeared in the special edition of the *Review* devoted to the redemption of Shantung which was published on September 23. In General Yuhi's letter which we published last week the statement was made: "These reports of favoritism are absolutely untrue because the local Japanese administration never discriminated in favor of their own or any other nationals in granting leases to the land. Equal opportunity was always given to all applicants irrespective of nationality." The *Review* is now in receipt of another letter from a high Japanese official in Tsingtao part of which contains a further explanation of the Japanese point of view in the controversy:

"Upon our occupation of Tsingtao, we abolished the German method of selling the government lands and adopted a new system by which these lands were only to be leased for ten year periods under certain conditions. These conditions were enforced because of the European War which was then in progress. It was impossible to predict how the question of Tsingtao would be settled after the war. We considered it reasonable therefore, not to sell the land during the period of martial law, nor to lease it for long periods of 30 or 50 years.

"The term of lease was therefore fixed at 10 years with a provision that when this term expired the contract might be renewed between the government and the lease-holder of whom we had required strict conditions upon taking possession of the land. This was done to prevent trouble in the future when peace was restored. We did this because it was considered the best method at the time and in accordance with the circumstances then existing.

"We have heard of complaints of this system stating that the term of the lease was too short and the conditions too strict, etc. Some are said to have hesitated in making applications for the land because of the uncertainty of the future of the lease.

"I believe now that thoughtful persons will agree that the system we originally adopted was wise and that it was a fair system for the disposal of land when the uncertain war-time conditions in existence at the time are realized."

The Facts about the British Loan to Canton

BY HIN WONG

THE Canton government, through Provisional Civil Governor Chan Chik-yu, Commissioner of Finance Chung Hsiao-nan, and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Lew Yuk-lin, and G. L. Brander, for the Anglo-French Chinese Corporation, and other financial agents, have been negotiating several loans British during the last few weeks. The negotiations have been conducted in secret and thus far only one contract has been sent to the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly for action, this being the currency reform loan, the one most likely to receive the support of the people, as it will create a reserve for the present depreciating notes which cause much public suffering. A municipal loan of another £2,000,000, it is understood, was tentatively agreed upon late in September, but the Canton government, for some reason, refused to publish it, even going so far as to deny it.

The purpose of the municipal loan is for reconstruction and city reform. The Municipality intends to cancel the Kwongtung tramway franchise, take over the waterworks, telephone, and other public utilities now in the hands of private companies, and effect other changes in the city. It is understood that a joint office representing the bondholders and the municipal authorities will supervise the expenditure of the proceeds and manage the receipts from these utility concerns for the service of the loan. Until the Canton government sees fit to disclose the terms, it has been practically impossible to ascertain further details. The chief reason for keeping the contracts secret is to prevent opposition; but the Provincial Assembly early in October publicly announced that it will recognize no loans made on behalf of Kwangtung province without its approval.

Authorities consulted have denied that there has been a revival of the "Cassel Agreement" negotiation. It will be recalled that during the administration of the Kwangsi regime in Canton three years ago a British syndicate headed by Major Cassel proposed to procure the monopoly of the coal mines in the Canton delta districts as one of the terms of a loan, through which Canton transportation facilities may also be touched upon. The loans now under consideration have originated from the Kuomintang administration here last year, some people claimed, especially the municipal loan, a matter Mayor Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, took up personally when in office several months ago.

Present authorities here speak in favor of the currency reform loan. Their arguments are that the proposed issue of two million pounds sterling 7½ percent bonds through London bankers is simply a substitute for the present domestic loan of $17,500,000 in the form of government banknotes now being circulated on the market at a discount. They are accepted now at less than 65 percent of their face value; that the supervision required by the bondholders will not interfere with the administration of the wine and tobacco tax, as receipts from these sources will be greatly increased and never be lessened, present income being more than sufficient to cover the loan; and that the supervision simply operates over the expenditure for which the bonds are issued, thus preventing corruption and the diverting of the money to other purposes. The Canton government does not object to the low price of issue, $87.50 for $100 face value, the reason being that the government is now losing heavily daily because of lack of reserve to redeem or support the present paper money on the market. The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, by which the government notes are being issued, and the Canton Government Mint are losing some $900,000 a month because of the lack of silver and the high cost of silver obtained through agencies on account. The Mint is now being operated with but very little, if any, profit to the public, as it is being run by private concerns with certain considerations from the Canton government. The government desires to conduct its own mint with an improved plant to be purchased with proceeds from the loan in London. The output of 20-cent pieces amounts to about $300,000 daily, and plans are being made to double the capacity through larger and improved equipment.

Many are opposing the several loans here on pretty sound grounds. Some contend that no foreign loan in the provinces is legal without the consent of the Central government, and that until reunification is an accomplished fact no foreign government is likely to support its nationals in any deal of this character. The Kuomintang party followers are opposing the loans believing that the proceeds will be used to carry on fratricidal wars, also claiming that Provisional Governor Chan is really acting for the militarists who are in need of funds for campaigns in Kwangsi and Fukien. Some members of the Provincial Assembly and leading citizens are opposing the loans on the grounds that any foreign supervision will be detrimental to the people and the country. Their reasons are more patriotic than practical. The laboring class in Canton generally is adverse to all forms of loans and supervision, and the students are co-operating with the Federation of Labor to demonstrate against the reported secret loans.

Messages from Shanghai and other cities where Cantonese dominate are all against the loans. President Chan Lim Pak of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, to whom some of the messages have been addressed, does not believe the loans tentatively agreed to will materialize, as the bankers outside China as well as inside will not take the bonds when repeated statements have been made that there will be no foreign loan to China until the country is reunited. The public may be assured that much more has to be done before Canton is able to make a loan. The Canton Chamber of Commerce is not likely to allow the public to suffer through reckless loans, if there are any.

The Anglo-French Corporation (China) Ltd., the Bank of Liverpool and the Martins, Bankers, will undertake to issue on behalf of the Canton government the £2,000,000 7½ percent bonds of the 12th years of the Chinese Republic of the Provincial government of Kwangtung, price of issue being 87½ percent of face value, with the annual proceeds from the wine and tobacco taxes of Kwangtung as security. The purpose of the loan is to provide funds for the enlargement of the Canton Government Mint, to buy silver for coinage, and to create a reserve for the now depreciated banknotes of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung. Two representatives nominated by the bondholders will be employed by the Kwangtung government at a salary of $1,500 a month for both, one acting as chemist or assayer, the other, as auditor, to be attached to the mint and the Provincial Bank. Both officers will communicate with the provincial commissioner of finance through the bank. The term of the loan is ten years, interest payable half-yearly. Payment of principal will be made beginning first half of the fifth year after issue by drawing. The Canton

government wine and tobacco taxes will be about $334,000 a year and it agrees to make up from other sources in case it is unable to procure half-yearly a sufficient amount for the service of the loan in principal and interest due.

The provisions of the loan agreement referred to above have not been officially communicated to the British Consulate-General; and so far, October 18, the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung has not yet acted on it, a bill approving this loan still being in the hands of the committee.

(Since the above article was written the additional message was received from Mr. Hin Wong:—Ed).

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, as a legislative branch of the government has announced that it will recognize no foreign loans contracted on behalf of the province without its approval and consent. Canton Government officials are negotiating several loans, the largest of which are the currency reform and the municipal loan. G. L. Brander, representing the Anglo-French-China Corporation, has concluded at least two loans and is now on his way to London to prepare for the issue of Kwangtung Government bonds through the Liverpool and Martins Bank. In spite of denial by the provisional civil governor, an agreement for a £2,000,000 municipal improvement loan from British sources has also been tentatively signed. This loan, £2,000,000, for 25 years, bears interest at 7 ½ percent., the price of issue being 87½. The purpose of this loan is to buy in and improve the present water-works, telephone, and other public utility concerns. A tramway of fourteen miles will be built from the proceeds of the loan. An engineer and an auditor will be nominated by the bondholders to supervise the management of these public utilities, the income from which will serve as security. The civil governor does not believe this loan is within the jurisdiction of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly and will not refer it for approval, but this body dissents from the governor's opinion. Opponents to the loan claim that no foreign government will support its nationals lending money to China before reunification, but supporters of the loan state that there is no law on earth against one who is willing to take the chance and has money to lend. The water works is a pure Chinese enterprise, while British interest is involved in the tramway, a Chinese-Canadian syndicate holding the franchise and a Hongkong registered company operating a system of motor-busses over the projected lines. What the public in Canton cannot understand is who are the actual backers of the Anglo-French-(China) Corporation. H. E. M. Bourke, managing director, Thos. Ford, I. Goodland, R. M. St. Pierre, C. H. Bourke, and H. B. Clifford are members of the board of directors, but they are not the parties who will put up the money. Some suspect that the security thus offered, especially the wine and tobacco taxes, really is not worth the consideration and that some political motive is behind the loan. As all materials to be used for the municipal utility enterprises have to be ordered from England or, in case of silver for the government mint, from other places, persons having supplies for these enterprises may find it profitable to lend money to Canton. Opponents to the present military administration are accusing the officials of having negotiated loans to further their ambitions and are doing their best to frustrate the scheme.

H. W.

Canton, October 18, 1922.

Rug Gift to National Press Club Typifies New China Industry

BY ROY C. BENNETT

ON the floor in the main room of the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., soon will lay a gorgeous Chinese rug, made in China by Chinese after Chinese design and purchased by Chinese newspapermen for presentation to the newspapermen of the American capital. The rug, whose design typifies the ancient China and whose weaving typifies the modern commercial China, is a gift from the Chinese Newspapermen's Club of Shanghai to the American National Press Club as a token of appreciation for the courtesies extended the Chinese press representatives who attended the Washington Conference, who were working for the promotion of the new China politically. The rug itself combines the old and the new of China's national life and the significance of its presentation has to do wholly with the modern national life in its development and its growing relationship with that of other countries such as the United States and the various friendly nations represented at the Washington Conference.

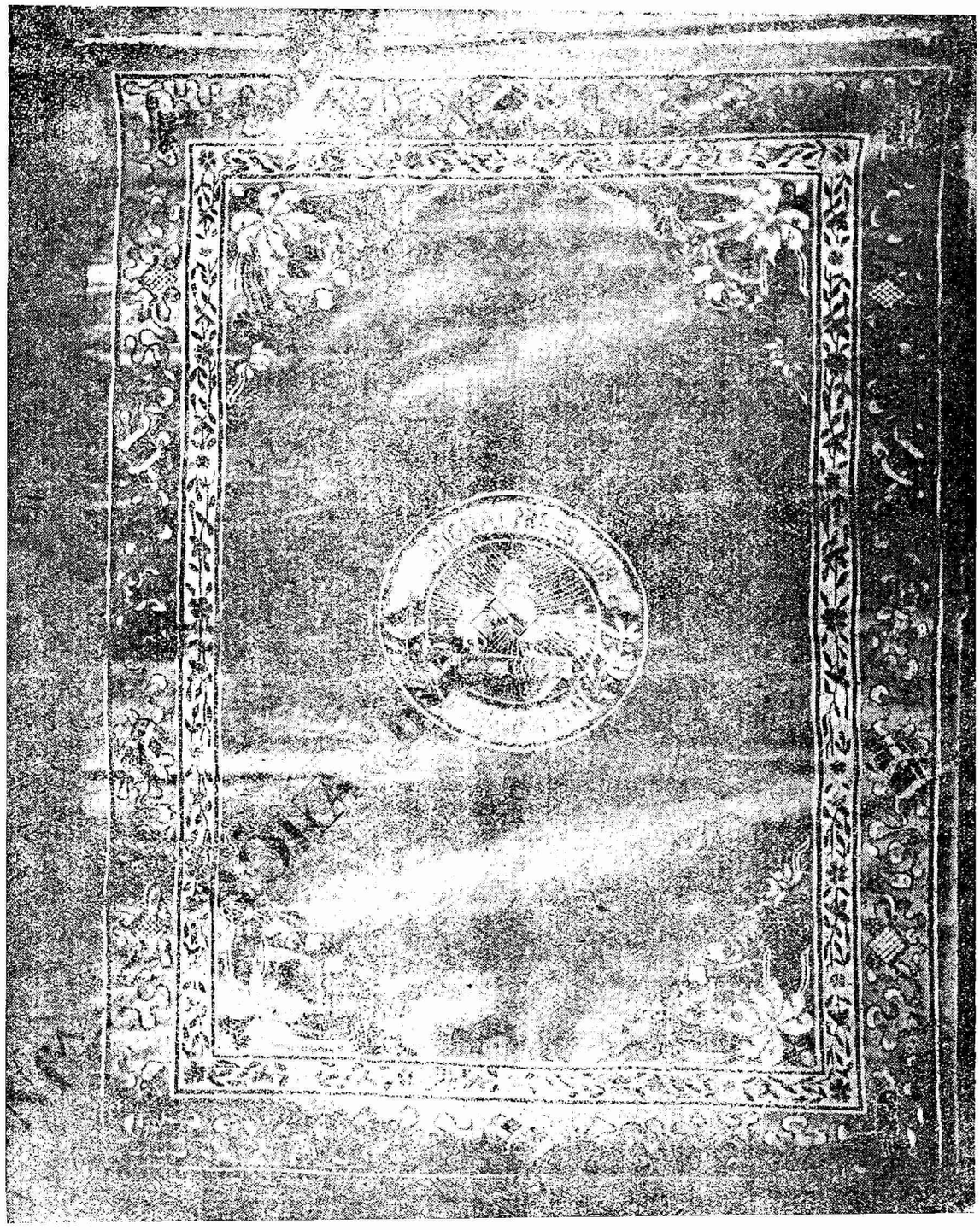
The rug, which now is somewhere on the Pacific ocean Washington bound, will be presented to the newspaper men of the American capital with ceremonies befitting the occasion. The donors here have asked Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Chinese minister to the United States, to make the presentation, and the Washington press representatives have been asked to invite President Warren G. Harding, member of the press club, to deliver an address of acceptance.

Even if there were no further significance to the gift than the actual intrinsic value of the rug the newspapermen of Washington might well be proud of the gift, for the rug, which was designed and made in the factory of the China Rug Company of Shanghai, is a piece of art and an article of high worth. It is nine by twelve feet in size, made in the Chinese shades of blue and yellow. The background is blue, with the National Press Club shield in the center. The border design is suggestive of the place ancient China attributed to literature. The scroll, books and letters testify to the fact that writing was exalted in the China of old, that the newspaper of today is only a part of a journalism which is centuries old.

Of course the rug, being of special design, could not be duplicated in the United States at all, but if a person should go into a retail store to purchase one of similar size and quality he would have to pay at least $450 (Gold). After the design for this rug was approved and materials needed for its weaving had been assembled and prepared the actual making required 25 days, in which time four men were employed on it regularly. These men, who incidentally are the very best of rug makers, are paid at the rate of 50 cents (Chinese money) and food a day. They receive this high wage only because they have been through the school of long experience (apprenticeship) and are highly skilled. In China a rug maker is one who as a boy has entered an apprenticeship, working at first for his living,

getting a little pay after a while and at the end of a period of three or four years reaching the skilled labor class where he receives pay accordingly. Cheap labor is the outstanding factor in explaining why rugs of the material and workmanship of those manufactured here can be sold at prices which by comparison are low. Incidentally, it likewise is factor number one in explaining why wool for rug making may enter the United States duty free while manufactured rugs are assessed a tariff duty of half

in China some centuries, the business was inconsequential until a few years ago. There is no one year to which one might point as the date of the beginning of this industry on a commercial basis, but it was only a decade or two ago that rug making began to be considered in industry and commerce. A foreign manufacturer of rugs credits Armenians with putting the industry on a commercial basis and gives 1912 as approximate date. Armenians were in the rug manufacturing business to a considerable extent a



This Rug, Nine by Twelve Feet in Size, Was Woven in Shanghai and Donated to the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., by the Chinese Newspapermen's Club of Shanghai.

their value under the United States tariff regulations. The China rug maker is an individual to be reckoned with by the American manufacturer and the American lawmakers who desire to protect the American manufacturer. The China rug industry is one to be considered in the world's carpet business.

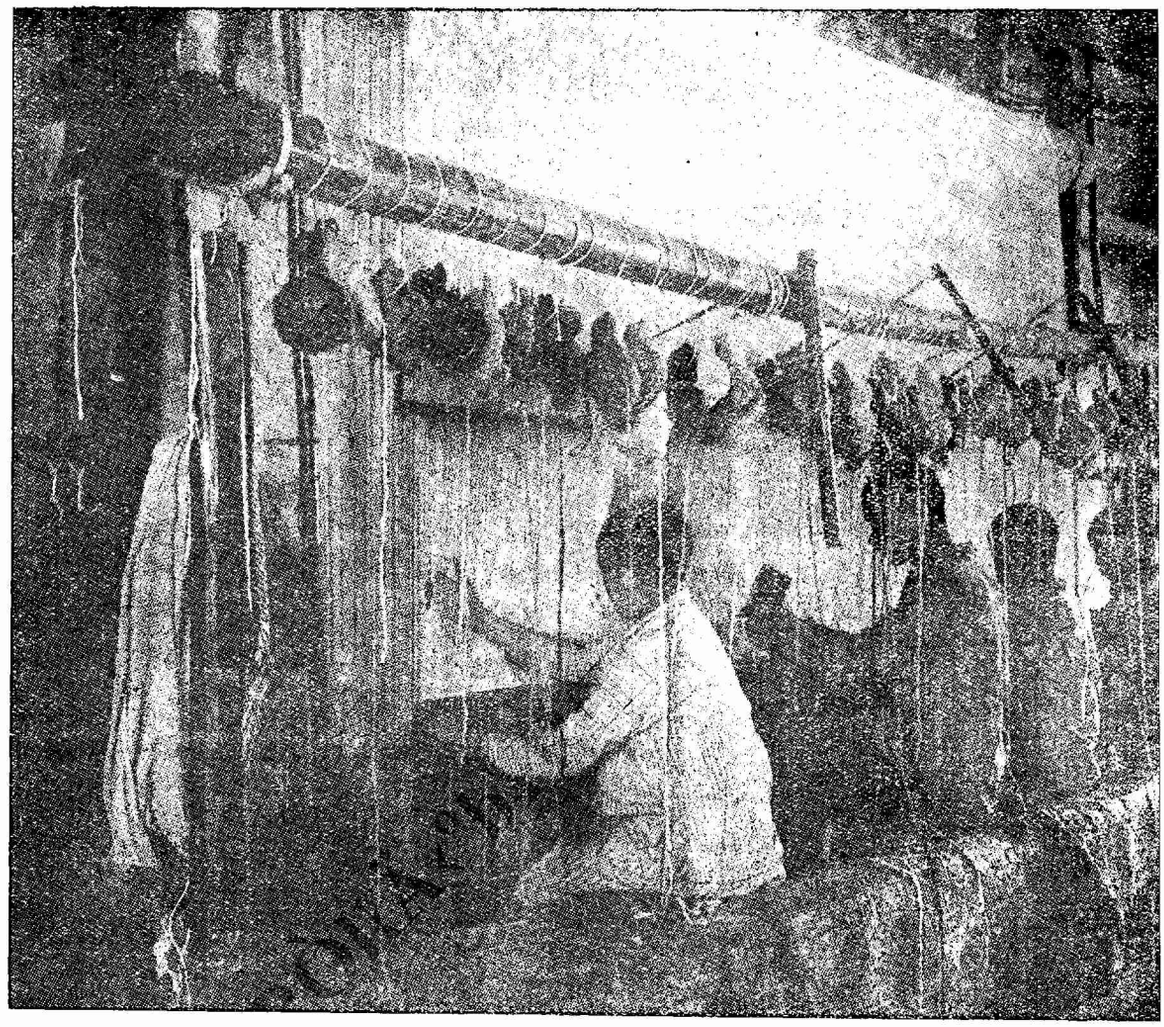
However, the rug industry in China is new—speaking, commercially. While rugs have been made

few years ago but now most of them have withdrawn from the manufacturing end of the business but still are here as buyers and take an important part in the industry.

E. C. Miao, American educated Chinese, who is head of the China Rug Company, said the industry was started about sixty years ago by a few Tibetan

monks, who paid their visits to the capital, Peking Mr. Miao added, "partly due to the industrious and patient nature of Chinese labor and partly encouraged by exporting to the Occident, this industry has been increasing yearly until now there are more than ten thousand in this industrial army camp."

Shanghai has a number of rug factories of various sizes, but Peking and Tientsin are the real rug centers. This probably is due partly to the fact that the industry was introduced first in that section and partly because that is more the center of the raw material producing district.



Courtesy Asia Magazine, New York

Picture of Interior of Chinese Rug Factory Showing Actual Method of Weaving.

The raw materials are sheep's wool, goat hair and camel hair. Most of the high grade rugs are made of sheep's wool, although the hair of camels, which are numerous in North China and Mongolia, is soft, highly durable and valuable for making good rugs except that it does not dye well. Goat hair dyes poorly, it has a tendency to kink when wet and therefore is difficult to spin, and generally makes a poorer product than other materials. Because of its resemblance to camel hair it frequently is used in rugs which are sold as camel hair articles. Largely because of the large supply of raw material and also because of its general suitability, sheep's wool is the most common material for rugs of quality.

There are many grades of wool, making as many grades of rugs—not to mention the matter of dyes which will be discussed later. Wool produced in the colder districts is the best. The age of the sheep on whose back the wool grows also is a determining factor in quality, that from young sheep being the softer and better. Wool from higher altitude districts is better than that grown in lowlands. The softest and most lustrous wool is that obtained by combing the sheep in winter. Honan, Shansi and Chihli produce the best wool. Rug dealers speak of the best grade of Shansi wool by way of saying the material in a carpet is the very best.

But even with the best of wool, thoroughly washed, a rug may be inferior because of improper dyeing. The dye materials and processes employed by the Chinese account to a large degree for the popularity of Chinese rugs. Prior to the modern era dyes were made in China from roots, fruits, leaves, barks and various forms of vegetable matter, the processes of dye making being kept as family secrets handed down from father to son generation after generation. Many such secrets were lost when families became extinct. Some of the colors they produced are not duplicated in durable dyes manufactured by chemical processes. The growth of the rug business, which has meant an enormous growth of the dye business in China, has brought in aniline dyes in large quantities. Most rug factories today use partly aniline dyes and partly Chinese vegetable dyes, the kind used depending largely upon the color.

Since some of the old Chinese dyes faded gradually the extent of fading has come to be a factor in determining the age of rugs, and buyers of antiques have encountered all sorts of fakes in connection with the artificial aging of colors in rugs to which the sellers wished to attach an age value. Rug people have warned the public repeatedly against such fakes.

Since Chinese rugs now are manufactured to meet a foreign demand a very large part of them lack true Chinese tone as regards color and design. Inquiry at a leading rug factory in Shanghai brought the information that most of the carpets manufactured there are made on order, and that in a very large number of cases those placing the orders either furnish the design or give specific instructions as to design so that the Chinese manufacturers are merely executing the ideas of foreigners without being able to give the product Chinese expression. A relatively small portion of the rugs made in China follow stock patterns. Some of the most popular designs so far developed are of foreign origin. However, the Chinese rug is not without its distinctiveness, a distinctiveness which increases its value in the eyes of discerning purchasers.

In this connection one man interested in Chinese rugs wrote, "Chinese rug design and treatment are plainly impressionistic as contrasted with the infinite detail that marks the high-school weavings of Persia. The Chinese weaver adapted the method to his requirements, and some of the most beautiful effects in the Chinese fabrics are found in absolutely coarse specimens. On the other hand, when he did undertake finer accomplishments, he vindicated all the high artistic traditions of the race. Perhaps the most impressive illustration of the racial skill and deftness is the cut work with which, in the better rugs, many of the patterns are outlined. This consists in the seemingly simple device of cutting away half of the knot along the lines of a pattern; such for example as a flower or vine, a wave or a bird. The result is to leave the pattern clearly defined and in actual relief, without the intersection of another color. This cutting takes the place of the color outline almost universally used in Persia. In this, as in almost every phase of artistic accomplishment, the Chinese individuality and conservatism are manifest.

"When we consider Chinese history and not the multitude of race factors that have gone into China —Arabs, Jews, Nestorians, Hindus, Armenians and Turks, the wonder is that the Chinese weaving art is not manifestly and obtrusively composite; that is to say that it does not show on its surface these various elements. But, on the contrary, it has taken the busy patterns of the races farther west, stripped them of their masses of confusing detail, and imbued them with the dignity and indefinable calm which seem to be the inevitable Chinese mark.

"Anyone familiar with rugs can discern, in a certain school of Chinese fabrics, the Persian characteristics as found in the rugs of Khorassan; but always and from whatever source derived, these patterns have been touched with the purely Chinese character, laid in the Chinese color, and so in the course of time have become thoroughly localized. China converted the hard octagons of the Turkoman rugs into circular scrolls or medallions, beautifying them meanwhile with floral character manifestly borrowed from the Persians and yet by no means Persian. There has been in all the world probably no more perfect example of racial individuality in art.

"It should be said, however, that Chinese influence has been equally effective outside its own pale. In the thirteenth century, Hulaku Khan, leading his Mongol hordes in conquest, took Chinese, artists and workmen as far west as Bagdad. Traces of this transportation may be found in a great many Persian and Turkish rugs, particularly the palace pieces made for three hundred years after that time. The so-called 'cloud band' and the cotyledon symbol (representing the life idea) may be seen in many fine Persian rugs. The dragon which plays so large a part in Chinese ornament, has also been imparted to other races."

Chinese rugs manufactured in practically al factories in China today, with the exception of those made on foreign patterns without regard for the Chinese characteristics, give expression to the Chinese conception of art in the matter of colors and color blending. The "indefinable calm" mentioned in the foregoing comment finds expression in no way better than through the color scheme of the Chinese rugs. The range of colors is not great and that jumble of unrelated colors found in Persians rugs is agreeably absent in the Chinese products. Most noticeable in Chinese rug coloring is the wonderful scope and quality of blues. The Persians in all their glory of skill and attainment in dyeing never attained the degree of artistic skill through which Chinese designers and weavers gave expression to their ideas of the beautiful. Next in importance of colors comes the yellows. Yellow, being royal and semi-religious in meaning, is given a most prominent place in art and attracts attention of those interested in perfecting coloring processes. The simplicity with which these colors in their various shades are blended is highly artistic.

Chinese weavers are skillful in executing a color design. It might appear at a glance that the weaver would be hopelessly confused in placing the various colors as per pattern, but he is given much mechanical assistance. The plans followed call for a colored drawing which is made by skilled artists or designers. The design then is copied in black and white and from the black and white drawing a copy of the design is made in the actual size of the rug to be woven. This full size drawing then is placed on the looms and the design traced upon the warp to guide the weaver, who in placing the colors is guided by a small-sized drawing which he keeps, constantly before him.

This brief reference to the manner of executing the color design probably calls for a short description of the looms on which Chinese rugs are woven and the process of the weaving. The loom might be said

to be nothing more than an upright frame. No modern machinery is used (with the exception of carding machines in some factories). The loom of today is practically a reproduction of that of a few hundred of years ago. There are two upright posts, whose distance apart depends upon the size of the rug. They must be a little more than nine feet apart, for instance, if the rug is to be nine feet wide. Between and connecting these two uprights are two horizontal timbers, one at the top and one at the bottom of the posts. The weaver strings the warp, light white wool strands from the bottom to the top horizontal piece of the loom. These warp strands parallel each other at a distance which depends upon the quality of the rug to be woven. If the rug is to be a hundrded thread (rugs run from sixty to a hundred twenty threads) there are a hundred of the warp strings to the foot across the loom. When the loom is covered with these upright parallel strings, all is ready for starting the rug. After the pattern has been traced on the warps as described already the actual weaving starts.

First a selvage of strings is woven, the selvage being an inch or so wide usually. This part of the process consists simply of running cross threads through the row of upright strands. Then the making of the carpet proper begins. The weaver (usually two or three weavers working on a rug nine or ten feet wide) passes his string of yarn around the upright warp string ties a knot in the yarn and cuts it off, leaving a small piece of yarn with ends extending, tied to the warp string. When such a knot has been tied on each warp string across the loom a string of yarn, called the woof string, is woven through the warp strings across the loom, and tamped down tight against the yarn knots or filling. Then the process of tying knots of yarn is started again just above it. This is repeated until the rug is completed. The color of yarn used for the knots tied make the rug design, and the ends of the yarn left extending constitute the pile of the rug. The number of rows of filling to the foot is the same as the number of strands of the warp to the foot. In other words a hundred thread rug has a hundred strings of warp to the foot of width of the rug and the same number of rows of filler to the foot of length. The greater the number of threads the better the rug.

When the weaving has been completed the surface of the rug is uneven as the weavers in tying in the knots of filler or pile have left the ends of string irregular length. A skilled workman, using a special kind of scissors, clips the rug until the ends are even and the surface smooth. Then if it is desired to make the figures in the design stand out the pile is cut along the lines, as mentioned earlier in this article.

Rug factories in China are modern in no sense. Buildings are ramshackled structures of most any sort, enlarged by an addition here and there as business grows. Workmen are unaffected by the clamor for sanitary working conditions, such as laborers in other parts of the world demand. A visitor is impressed with the fact that the rug factory is typical of a past era, but the rug coming from it, although a product of a long succession of eras, belongs to the present. The industry, in China, is among the important ones of the nation's commerce. The total export of rugs for 1921 was 51,526 pieces valued at Tls. 758,578.

American Senators Would Lend China 80,000,000 Ounces of Silver

Senator Pittman of Nevada and other Western U. S. Senators have proposed direct aid by the United States to China through the loan of about 80 million ounces of silver still remaining out of the original silver dollar reserve in the United States Treasury.

The loan would be to the government of China and not to the silver buyers there and would automatically extend the life of the present Pittman law in that the silver sold to China would be repurchased in our markets in the same manner in which the British-Indian transaction during the war was handled. The Pittman Act of April 23, 1918 authorized the U. S. treasury to break up and sell not to exceed 350,000,000 silver dollars and to replace them from domestic-mined silver at the rate of $1.00 (gold) an ounce.

The amount remaining to be purchased against the 208,000,000 ounces obtained through the Treasury and shipped to India is about 75,000,000 ounces equal to about one year and a half of domestic production. This would extend its repurchasing provisions from July, 1923, to about December, 1924.

No stenographic report of the Senator's address was made but he has verified the following version made by our representative at Reno, Nevada:

At a recent meeting of Western Senators in Washington a committee was selected with Senator Pittman as chairman to assemble data and devise plans for legislation, if such be necessary, designed to prolong the life of the Pittman act. Senator Pittman and others expressed the belief that their plans would succeed in extending the operation of the Pittman law for at least one or two years.

The Senator pointed to the fact that recent events in China have solidified the political conditions there and that a stable government with restored credit is now in sight. China must have silver in the opinion of the Senator but it will have great difficulty in securing the volume of credit which it obviously needs. Silver is a vital requisite in these requirements.

The only source, as far as comparatively large amounts are concerned, is in the United States Treasury. This country is traditionally the friend of China and an arrangement to extend this silver credit should strengthen these friendly relations and also perpetuate and increase the trade of both countries.

Any attempt of China's government to secure large amounts in the open market would be fatal in that the price would probably by prohibitive before the purchase was completed.

The remedy is therefore this sale on credit of such silver as China may require at $1 an ounce. This country would be placed at no loss in this transaction because the Treasury silver stock does not represent any costs above that price.

The Senator pointed out that there remains in the Treasury some 80 million ounces of silver out of the total amount that could have been sold to Great Britain under the terms of the Pittman act and that this silver can still be sold at $1 an ounce, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary is said to be non-committal in respect to the policy of selling this silver and further legislation may be required to compel its sale and provide for further sales that will extend the life of the Pittman act.—*From The Finanial Review, New York.*

Who's Who in China

R. Y. Lo, Ph. D.

Mr. Lo Ren Yen was born in 1890 in Kiukiang. He attended the William Nast College at Kiukiang where he was graduated. While still a student he began teaching in the local Middle and Higher Primary schools, thereby earning money for College in America. He went to the United States in 1909 and was graduated with honors from Baldwin-Wallace College of Berea, Ohio, in 1911. In the same year he won first prize in an oratorical contest. He studied later at Syracuse and Michigan universities where he took the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. Dr. Lo received his Ph. D. degree at the age of 23, an age comparatively young among Chinese.

After his return to China in 1914, Dr. Lo took the chair of Sociology and Economics in William Nast College. His name became known to the government authorities and he was offered an advisorship in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to the governor of Kiangsi, which post he accepted and held for several years. Two years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church in China sent him to Shanghai as editor of the Chinese Christian Advocate and the Young Peoples Friend, which post he still holds. Dr. Lo is author of several books and a contributor to many periodicals both foreign and Chinese. In recent years he has travelled quite extensively, giving speeches to conferences and institutes, and as one of the Commission chairmen, he attained high success in the preparation of the report of "Commission IV" of the National Christian Conference which took place in the Shanghai Town Hall May 2 to 11. At present Dr. Lo is general editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vice-chairman of the China Christian Literature Council, lecturer in the comparative Law School of Soochow University, and a member of the Chinese Recorder's editorial board.

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Hospital Cook Wanted to Vote for The "Twelve Greatest"

Chang Tsong-lin (be sure to pronounce it correctly so it will not sound like the name of the famous Manchurian general) is not a candidate for the Hall of Fame containing the names of the "Twelve Greatest Living Chinese," but he wanted to know what it was all about. Chang is cook at Dr. Anne Walter Fearn's Sanitorium in Shanghai and Chang's position is no mean job, for under the supervision of Miss Christine England, dietitian, he prepares those dainty culinary productions which are so popular that Dr. Fearn has difficulty in keeping persons in perfect health from becoming sick simply in order to live at her hospital.

In many other ways Chang is an unusual cook. He reads all of the Chinese newspapers and is up on current politics. He also writes a scholarly hand. A few days ago he approached one of the nurses and told her that he had read in the Chinese papers of an American paper in China that wanted to know who are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese and furthermore he had heard much "talky-talk" in Chinese tea houses to the same effect. He wanted to know whether a cook had a right to vote in the competition and further details.

So a copy of the *Weekly Review* from the library of the hospital was given to Chang and he duly recorded his vote and with his permission we record it herewith, the names being in the order that he wrote them: Li Yuan-hung, Wu Pei-fu, Sun Yat-sen, Li Lieh-chun, Gow En-hung, Li Hou-chih, Hsiung Hsi-ling, Chow Tso-chi, Chen Chiung-ming, Ghin Yun-peng, K. P. Chen, Chiang Mon-lin.

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Judge Lobingier Honored on 20th Anniversary as Federal Judge

The esteem in which Judge Charles S. Lobingier is held by the American community of Shanghai, as well as other foreign nationalities, and the Chinese community was demonstrated at a gathering of all nationals on the evening of Monday, October 23, at the French Club when nearly 400 people dined on this occasion, in honor of the twentieth anniversary of Judge Lobingier's elevation to the U. S. Federal Bench. The occasion was a complimentary community banquet tendered under the auspices of four leading American organizations: Far Eastern American Bar Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Association and the American University Club.

Stirling Fessenden, dean of the Shanghai American Bar, presided at the dinner and acted as toastmaster. Mr. Fessenden, in introducing the speakers of the evening, said that he had practised before all the judges of the U. S. Court and could therefore, realize some of the difficulties which confronted the Judge of their Court. It was a peculiar position.' It required various qualifications not necessarily needed by judges at home. Many situations arose which could not arise at home, in certain cases. Judge Lobingier had had a wider experience and displayed a wider vision than any of his predecessors. The American community was deeply indebted to him. The program consisted of speeches made by Major Arthur Bassett, former U. S. District Attorney, who spoke first, on the judicial work in the Far East of Judge Lobingier. Major Bassett, paid many tributes to the guest of the evening and gave a brief outline of Judge Lobingier's career in the Philippines and later on his constructive work in China. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, read a cable received on Monday, October 23, from the president of the United States through the secretary of state, which follows:

"Judge Lobingier Shanghai: On behalf of the president I take pleasure in expressing on this anniversary occasion his cordial felicitations and best wishes for a happy and successful administration of the important functions devolving on the United States Court for China—Hughes."

Messages were also received from President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Wang Chung-hui, of China.

Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs also added a few words, speaking for himself and General Ho Fung-ling and Mr. Yang read the Premier's address, which dwelt on the great work Judge Lobingier had done and was doing, and Judge Lobingier's great personal qualities, saying Judge Lobingier had a great reputation as a judge, a citizen and a man, a reputation he had established many years ago and was worthily upholding.

Major Bassett referred to the importance of Judge Lobingier's work on extraterritoriality, and said this work, as outlined in the first volume of a book recently published, was of tremendous value to Americans and Chinese, both here and at home, who would look up to Judge Lobingier's judgments as valuable guidance in administering law to foreigners.

Duncan McNeill, representing the British court in Shanghai, was introduced by Mr. Fessenden as one of the oldest members of the British Bar and told how deeply Judge Peter Grain of the British Supreme court regretted his inability to be present but had asked him to present the British Judge's congratulations, and as a very senior legal practitioner in Shanghai, the speaker also begged to add his own.

Dr. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, was introduced as the person most able to relate on behalf of the community, just what a large place Judge Lobingier had filled in Shanghai, that public gatherings were very rare of all natures at which Judge Lobingier was not asked to participate. The Judge is neither an optimist nor a pessimist, but an ameliorist. Living here in the Far East, he did not confine his activities to his own people, said Dr. Pott, was an important factor in the community life of the port.

T. E. Simmang, of Tientsin, China, representing the sentiments of the foreign as well as Chinese communities then made a few remarks concerning the deep indebtedness which we have for such a person who had so successfully given a place with such high standing as Judge Lobingier has given to the U. S. Court in China.

Judge Lobingier then replied to the various tributes and congratulations paid him. A summary of his talk follows: "Tracing my judicial experience, which began just twenty years ago upon the Supreme Court Commission of Nebraska, I will attempt to outline my work up to the present. Usually, a judicial career begins with the local court, extending later to that of general jurisdiction, and if appellate experience comes at all, it is the final stage. The Supreme Court of Nebraska, said Judge Lobingier, had at that time

only three judges and for years had been at a standstill in its work, requiring seven years for a case from its commencement to its final disposition. To meet this emergency the legislature created a Supreme Court Commission of nine members, to sit in three divisions to hear all cases, etc. The Commissioners were appointed by the Supreme Court Judges, who desired young men with good hearing and eyesight to listen to long and tedious arguments. I was a member of the nine chosen, and although the Commission was a temporary one, the experience gained there was most valuable to me in later life. My work which requires technique and method, has largely been a continuation of what I did on the Supreme Court Commission.

Following my experience with the Supreme Court Commission my next field was in the Philippine Islands. In 1901 there was established a new and organized system of courts for the Philippines and when my term on the Supreme Court Commission had expired I was given an opportunity to share in a great piece of constructive work. The first work I had in the Philippines was in the provinces where I came in contact with native justices of the peace courts which offered a fertile field for practical law reform. The basis of my work in the Philippines was a Manual which I prepared for the Justices of the Peace, with special reference to these assemblies. Later the Philippines Commission, which was then the sole legislative body, requested me to draft an Act for the reorganization of these courts, which I did in 1907, and it was passed by the Commission so as to become effective on March 31 of that year.

After leaving the Philippines an opportunity came for me to render service to China, and since the earliest of my legal studies was International Law, I was enabled to apply in a practical way my studies in this interesting field. Here my work has been associated with the function of extraterritorial courts and I believe they can and should be models to, which China may look in building her own judicial system.

My work in China has kept me actively in contact with the presidents of the United States much more than would have been the case had I been presiding over a court in the homeland. My association with Theodore Roosevelt was always a great inspiration to me. William Howard Taft, I had the privilege of knowing as Governor of the Philippines and secretary of war before he came to the presidency. Woodrow Wilson, let me say, is a president with a world vision which I hope and believe will one day be realized. George Sutherland, former president of the American Bar Association and appointed recently Justice of the Supreme Court, may I quote his as well as my opinion regarding President Harding. "He is not a lawyer, but you will find that he takes up in a judicial way every matter which comes before him." My own observation has amply confirmed this.

Only those residing here can ever come to realize the difficulties ever before a Judge, especially in a jurisdiction like this and it is the misfortune of every judge, that in almost every official act he must disappoint someone, said Judge Lobingier, and in the course of time, the disappointed ones become numerous. But looking back over twenty years I find very little, to complain of, personally, from the public or from the reputable press. In fact I have been singally favored by both and take this opportunity to express my deep sense of obligation to these splendid organizations represented and co-operated here tonight, to the Press of Shanghai of all nationalities and to the American press in general. It will be my endeavor in the future even more than in the past, to merit and retain this confidence.

A letter, sent by Mr. Blume, dean of the law department of Soochow University, in which he states substantially, the deepest congratulations of the law students of that university for the work rendered to the school by Judge Lobingier, was not mentioned, in connection with the various messages of tribute sent to Judge Lobingier upon his anniversary on Monday and read before the gathering.

New Tariff Rates Only Affect 20% of China's Exports to U. S.

According to the American commercial attache there is evidently considerable misapprehension as to the effects of the new American tariff upon China's exports to the United States. This tariff will probably have less unfavorable effects upon China's trade with the United States than upon that of other countries. The bulk of China's exports to America in aggregate valuation comprises raw cotton, silk, tea, hides, undressed furs, fur skins, carpet wool (used for manufacture of carpets) wood oil, and sausage casings, which are continued on the free list, constituting in the aggregate about 70% of China's exports to the United States.

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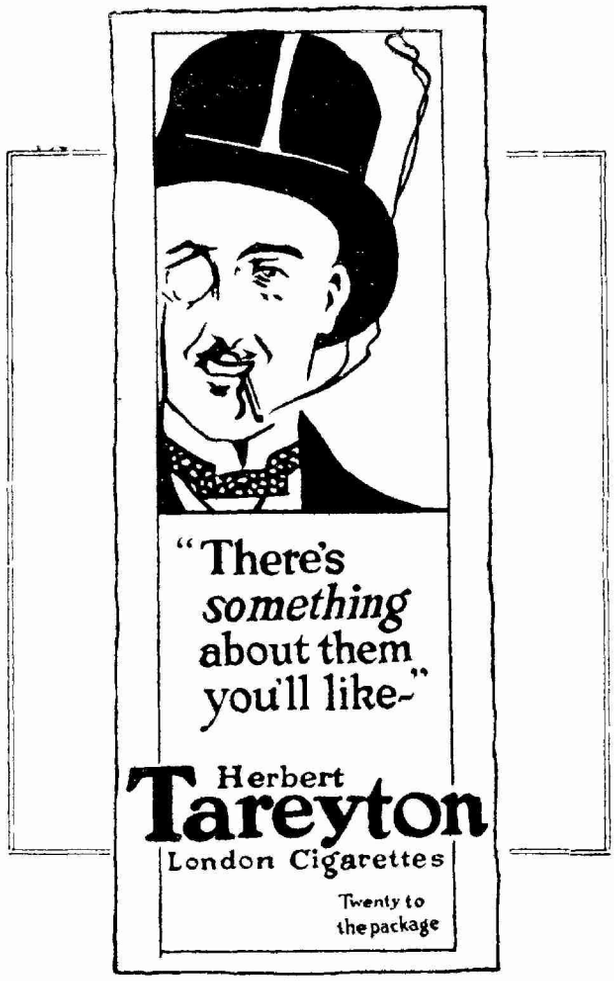

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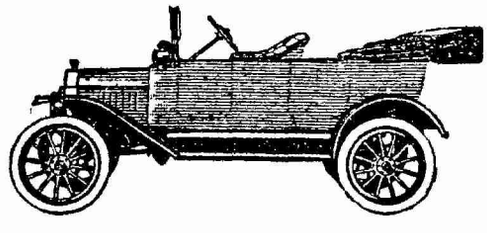

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Hair nets, strawbraid, feathers and down are admitted upon the same duties as obtained in the 1913 Tariff. These constitute about 10% of the trade, hence an aggregate of 80% of China's trade with the United States remains unaffected by the tariff. The duty on manufactured silks including pongees, is increased from 45% to 55% which will not materially affect this trade. Prepared bristles are advanced in duties from 7¢ to 8¢ per pound which should not seriously affect exports of this article.

An addition in the advalorem duty of from 60% to 90% on laces and from 60% to 75% on embroideries will probably not materially affect importations of the Chinese products.

The commodities which will be most seriously affected are egg products, peanut and soya bean oils, peanuts and walnuts. The trade in these products under the new tariff will undoubtedly be reduced to very small proportion. However, it must be borne in mind that they constitute less than 20% of China's trade with the United States.

U. S. Commerce Chambers in China Form Central Organization

Representatives of American Chambers of Commerce located at Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Hankow held a meeting in the rooms of the American Chamber at Shanghai on Monday, October 23, and formed an association representing all American commercial interests in China to be known as the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China. The delegates to the meeting were F. J. Twogood, representing Hankow; F. S. Williams and T. E. Simmang representing Tientsin; C. E. Seymour representing Peking and J. Harold Dollar, W. A. Burns, V. G. Lyman, J. S. Dolan, A. B. Hykes, H. B. Lane and C. B. Arthur representing Shanghai. The board of directors of the American Chamber at Shanghai and Lansing W. Hoyt, U. S. Trade Commissioner, met with the delegates by invitation.

Membership in the association is limited to American Chambers having an active membership of five corporations while associate membership is granted to American chambers having less than five corporate members. American chambers of commerce located in China, including Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia and any territory leased by China to a foreign government, the Crown Colony of Hongkong, Province of Macao and Siberia are eligible to membership. Similar bodies having for their aim the promotion of American trade located anywhere in the Far East are eligible for associate membership in the China association.

The purpose of the Associated American Chambers as set forth in the constitution is to consider questions concerning American financial, commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests in China; to communicate through the association the opinions of the American Chambers of Commerce and affiliated bodies to the American government; to attain by united action such advantages as individual chambers would have difficulty in obtaining separately; and when desirable to appoint an agent or establish an office in Washington to insure to various members early and reliable information on matters affecting American interests and to facilitate communication between the Associated Chambers and the American government and public bodies in the United States.

After the adoption of the constitution the meeting considered a number of matters of vital importance to American financial, commercial and general interests in China. Among the subjects discussed which later were the subject of resolutions, are: American Investments in China, China and World Financial Readjustment, China's Defaults upon American Loans and Other Governmental Obligations, The Special Tariff Conference, Cooperation with the American Protective Committee That Has Been Organized in Peking, the China Trade Act, American Consular Diplomatic and Commercial Attache Services in China, Harbor Improvements and Regulations for Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Tsingtao and other ports, American Consular Property in China, American Personnel in Chinese Government Services, Postage Rates Between China and the United States, Disorder in China, Depreciated Copper Currency, Exchange of News between America and China, Inadequacy of American Yangtsze River Patrol, Application of Rule One of the Chinese Customs Duties, and the Imposition of Illegal and Burdensome Surtaxes and Other Restrictions on Trade by the Chinese Governmental and Provincial Officials.

Although the resolutions adopted have not yet been drafted in form for publication and circulation to the member chambers, the subject of American investments in China and other financial matters received considerable attention. Gratitude was expressed at the appointment of a financial investigation committee by Secretary Hoover a few days ago and the Associated Chambers voted to give this committee full cooperation in making investigations and in carrying out its work to the end that American investments in China may

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be protected and placed on an even footing with those of other nationals. On the subject of China and world financial readjustment it was sense of the meeting that in case the United States called a general financial and economic conference for the purpose of readjusting European and world finance that China be included in such a conference and that the status of China be considered as a part of any scheme for world financial rehabilitation. The resolution stated: "It is obvious that the United States Government should not be called upon to cancel obligations owed it by European nations while those nations continue to exact payment from China for war indemnities and similar obligations."

Considerable attention was paid to the Special Tariff Conference which is expected to meet in Peking next spring and a resolution passed urged upon President Harding the importance of appointing "the strongest possible commission from the standpoint of personnel and technical skill—men with a thorough knowledge of China's treaties and commitments, to the end that American interests in China may be protected, the open door fully maintained, and American investments and obligations in China be placed on an absolutely equal footing with those of other nationals. The Association took a strong stand on the subject of China's defaults upon American loans and government debts for equipment purchased and passed a resolution deprecating the effect of these defaults upon American trade and China's credit in the United States. The American Government was urged to take the necessary steps to see that American interests in this regard be not discriminated against.

Several of the matters discussed were of interest outside of the commercial community, especially one dealing with need for fuller and better American news reports in China. The American government was urged to take action extending to China the present low wireless rates for news messages now in existence between America and the Philippine Islands. Another action recommends the immediate negotiation of a reciprocal postal treaty between China and the United States whereby domestic postage rates may be made to apply similar to a treaty now in existence between China and Japan and between America and Great Britain.

The final session of the conference was held on Tuesday afternoon when delegates from the British Chamber of Commerce were invited to participate in the discussion of certain subjects of interest to the commercial bodies of both countries. The visiting delegates were entertained at tiffin at the Union Club by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai on Monday and were guests at the anniversary dinner tendered to Judge Lobingier on Monday evening. It is the purpose of the Associated American Chamber to hold annual and special meetings in Shanghai and other places in China and an active effort is to be made at once to encourage the organization of other American chambers at Canton, Hongkong, Tsingtao, Tsinanfu, Mukden, Harbin, Chungking and other places. The president, secretary and treasurer of the Shanghai Chamber will act as officers of the Associated American Chambers.

U. S. Government to Close Only P. O. Located Off American Territory

In accordance with an agreement between the various foreign powers during the Washington Conference to close their postal agencies in China on January 1, 1923, the American Postoffice under the international treaty commitments of the United States, according to a notice to the public, will discontinue to function, on that date. The British Postoffice, according to information, will turn over its various duties, on November 30.

All classes of mail matter will be accepted for despatch to the United States until December 31, but in the United States international postage must be paid on Shanghai mail, beginning December 1. Steps have already been taken by the American Postoffice to cease business, in that no foreign mail other than American is despatched from that office, and has been handled by the Chinese Postoffice for the last several months.

While the history of the American Postoffice in China is shortlived, an Act of Congress authorizing the U. S. Postmaster-General at Washington, D. C. to establish postoffices at various places, dates back to 1873. The Postmaster-General at that time attempted to establish agencies in Aspinwall, Panama, Yokohama, and Shanghai.

The establishment of the post office in Panama was never realized, and the Yokohama office never became an effective

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operative agency. For many years the United States mail in Shanghai was handled by the U. S. Consulate-General, who was officially appointed to take charge. A small portion of the consulate was reserved for the handling of U. S. mail until a postal agent was appointed at Washington to establish an office with sufficient personnel and office equipment to operate.

On October 1, 1907, John Darrah, then a marine office on duty with the U. S. Legation guard stationed in Peking, received the instruction to establish a United States postal agency at Shanghai as a separate unit of the consulate-general under the direct control of the United States government. Mr. Darrah continued as U. S. postmaster until he submitted his resignation in March 1917. Succeeding Mr. Darrah was E. H. Everett, who was sometime in the postal department in Washington, D. C. but formely employed in a newspaper office in San Antonio, Texas. He came to Shanghai as postal agent on April 20, 1917. Mr. Everett returned to Washington on October 1921, and resigned his position on December 21, 1921.

Colonel Clyde S. Ford, in the United States Military Medical Service for twenty-five years, retired, received his appointment in Washington, D. C. on January 1, 1922, as postal agent at Shanghai, China. Col. Ford at that time was residing in Washington. He has had a long career in the American Army and at one time attended 5,000 Turkish soldiers left to themselves in Constantinople. He also has had a noble career as a doctor in the American army.

The entire personnel of the staff attached to the U. S. Postoffice at Shanghai includes E. H. Murray, deputy postal agent for the last six years. Mr. Murray has been connected with the U. S. government for the last twelve years, and was clerk reporter for the United States Court for China previously. L. T. Kanake, superintendent of mails since 1917, has been in the U. S. postal service for twenty-six years. He originally came to Shanghai as postal censor and acted in that capacity from 1917-19, during the European war and up to the present time has been superintendent of mails. He was in the U. S. postal service in Hawaii, later in Los Angeles, and the Philippines, from which place he came to China. Mr. Murray and Mr. Kanake will be ordered to duty in the postal service in the United States when this office is closed.

According to Mr. Ford, the postoffice here approximately receives 30,000 sacks of mail yearly, and despatches about 40,000. The postoffice at this port does a tremendous postal money order business. About G. $250,000 money order business is transmitted through the U.S. postoffice each year, including money orders coming to Shanghai and sent to the United States. The postoffice here will be officially closed to business on January 1, 1923, after which time the American postoffice in China will cease to function, all business being handled and in charge of the Chinese postoffice.

American Woman's Club

The Country Fair, given under the auspices of the American Woman's Club for three days last week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 19, 20, and 21, was brought to a close on Saturday evening at midnight. During the three days the attracting feature of the fair was the cafeteria lunch, tea and dinner were served and many people patronized it at all times.

The various booths representing sections of the United States and dependencies, were attractively decorated, specializing on the thing most particularly adapted to that section. A Fashion Show was given during each afternoon from six to seven o'clock, displaying some of the French and American models, lately arrived. Mesdames Haskell, Rodgers, Smith, Gay, and Miss Perkes acted as mannequins.

The auction on Saturday night brought the fair to a conclusion, and the proceeds derived will be devoted to the club funds, for the erection of a club house.

The literary department of the A. W. C. held a meeting on Friday, October 27, when Mrs. P. R. Bakeman gave a lecture on "Former or Western Han History." Following this discussion Mrs. H. S. Dickerson spoke on "Later or Eastern Han History." Mrs. W. W. Bartlett is chairman of the Literary department for the ensuing year and announces the meetings to be held on the Friday following the general meetings of the club, which will be twice monthly, in the Royal Asiatic Society building, 5 Museum Road, at five o'clock.

The music department of the A. W. C. held a meeting at the home of Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, on Thursday afternoon October 24, at 5 o'clock The afternoon's program was devoted to the opera "Carmen," with Miss Bernice Austin in charge. A large number of members and guests were present to hear the excellent program.

Mrs. G. B. Fryer gave an interesting talk on the growing of sweetpeas at a meeting of the gardening section of the A. W. C. on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, October 25, at the home of Miss Ethel Allen Edinburgh Road.

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22-435

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22-436

Trading American Manufactures for Foreign Raw Materials

The growing disposition of the non-manufacturing world to exchange its raw material for American manufactures is apparent, according to the *Trade Record* published by the National City Bank of New York, by a close study of the import and export figures of the fiscal year ending in September. While the value figures often fall below those of recent years, the quantities of individual articles show in many cases large percentages of gain, even in the "lean" international trade year 1922 when compared with the year immediately preceding. Though the strike troubles of the past few weeks may have checked the disposition to lay in stocks of manufacturing material, the figures of the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 make it quite apparent that the quantity of raw material being brought into the country is increasing and that the countries sending them are willing to accept American manufactures in exchange.

Tin, which is sent to the U. S. chiefly from the opposite side of the globe (for we produce none ourselves), is a striking evidence of the encouraging situation in our manufacturing industries and of the willingness of the foreign producer to accept our manufactures in exchange for his natural products. The quantity of pig tin imported in the fiscal year 1922 was, in round terms, 100 million pounds as against 80 millions in the preceding year, but the stated value of this 100 million pounds is only 29 million dollars while that of the 80 million pounds of the preceding year was 42 million dollars. In other words, imports increased 25 percent in quantity but decreased 30 percent in stated value.

This striking characteristic of an increase in quantities of imported manufacturing material but a reduction in stated values, extends to many of the articles for which we must rely on the other parts of the globe, and the fact that this increase in quantities is accompanied by a decrease of stated value suggests that our manufacturers will continue to successfully compete in world markets for the finished products.

That the non-manufacturing world is ready to accept our manufactures in exchange for its raw material is also strikingly evidenced by the figures of our exports of tin plate and other manufactures to the very countries from which we draw the tin. Most of the pig tin comes to us from the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, the Malayan Peninsula, Hong Kong and China, and all of these countries and colonies take in exchange our tin plate and many other manufactures, and this is also true as to Bolivia and Chile from which we receive the tin ore of the Bolivian mines and pay for it in manufactures of tin and many other articles.

This commendable "habit" of paying for our raw material with the products of our factories extends to many articles and many countries. We sell cotton manufactures to the world's producers of raw cotton, Egypt, India, Australia, China, Peru and Brazil: rubber manufactures to the Malayan Peninsula, the Dutch Indies and Brazil; woolen goods to Argentina, Uruguay and Australia; and leather goods to all the countries sending us the hides and skins which we must have from abroad.

International Control of Chinese Eastern Railway to Be Given Up?

An agreement has practically been concluded between the United States and Japan for the abolition of the international technical control of the Chinese Eastern railway according to a Washington dispatch in the *Chicago Tribune* dated September 25.

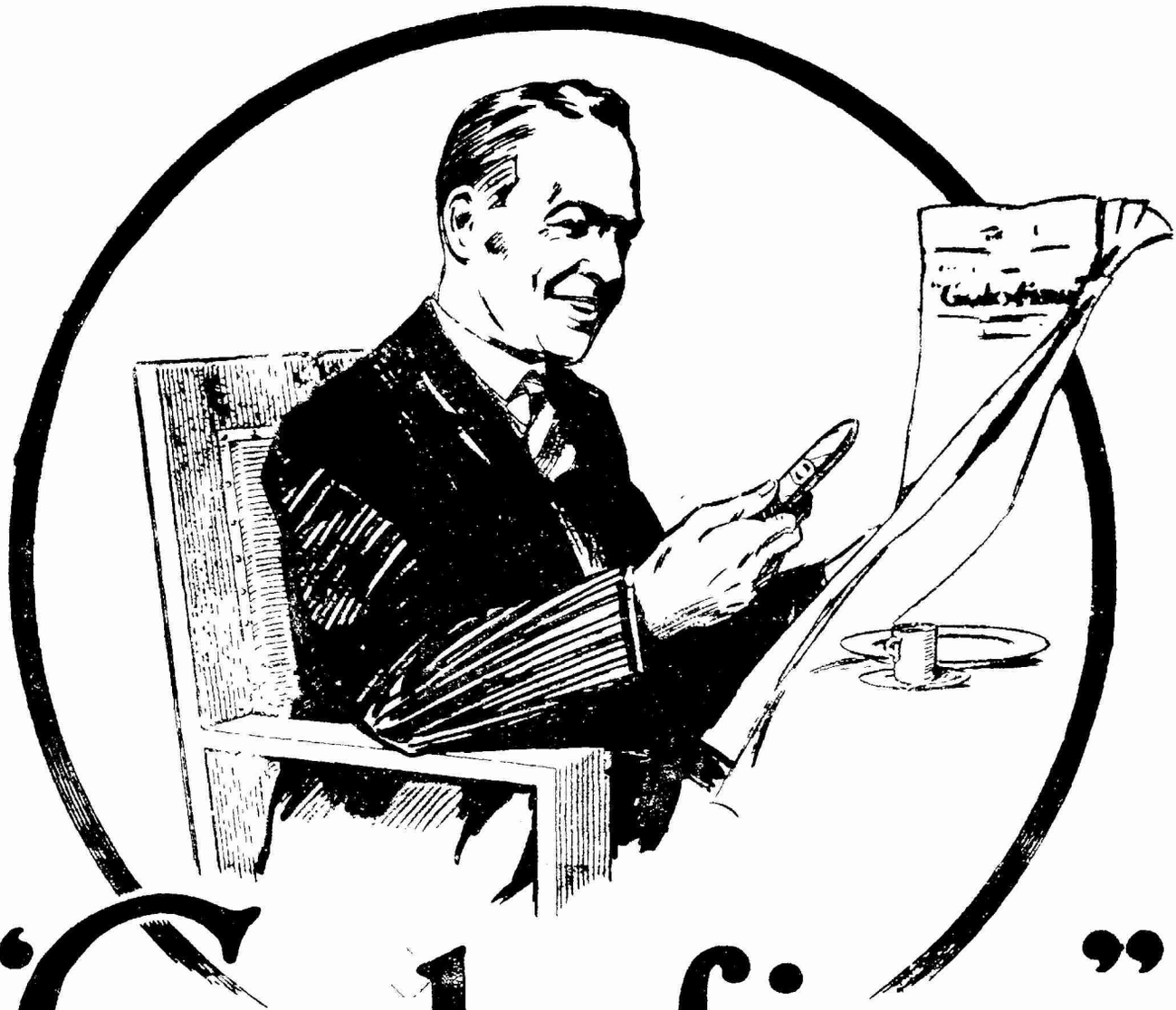
The agreement provides that the Stevens commission shall cease to function upon completion of the evacuation of Japanese troops from Siberia. It is expected that this evacuation will be accomplished by the end of October.

The Chinese government, under the agreement, will be made responsible for the continued operation and protection of the railway. It is provided, however, that a close watch shall be maintained with a view to a resumption of internal control in case the Chinese authorities fail to keep the railroad in efficient operation.

The other allied powers, including Great Britain and France, are understood to be in accord with the American plan, which is virtually agreed to by Japan.

It was only after long negotiation that a decision was reached to dissolve the international commission controlling this important link in the Trans-Siberian railway. There has been considerable objection, particularly on the part of Japanese, to the continuation of the commission, Japanese quarters asserting that control of the railway system was being monopolized by American experts.

International control of this railway has endured much longer than was intended when, in 1919, the allied governments, in conjunction with Russia and China, agreed to take over supervision of the road to facilitate the movement of allied troops sent into Russia to aid the evacuation of Czecho-Slovak troops coming across Siberia.



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Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

With the names of three Chinese women and some 94 new nominees added to the list of the "Twelve Greatest Living Chinese," the voting now seems to be on in earnest for ballots are now arriving by the dozens in every mail and from all parts of China. Although the lists have not yet been classified, practically all of the votes received to date are from Chinese. The leaders in the lists, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wang Chung-hui still maintain their relative positions as last week although the number of votes received by each are practically three times as great. The following list gives the standing up to noon of Monday, October 23:

CHU PAO-SAN	(朱葆三)	1
CHAO, Y. R.	(趙元任)	1
CHENG CHING-YI	( )	1
CHIA, GLADSTONE	(鄭廷楓)	1
CHI SHIH YUAN	(齊燮元)	1
CHIEN HAO	(錢 灝)	1
CHANG CHIEN	(張 謇)	66
CHANG, C. K.	(張靜江)	1
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳炯明)	36
CHEN, K. P.	(陳光甫)	11
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣夢麟)	6
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳雲鵬)	2
CHOW TSU CHI	(周自齊)	1
CHANG PO LING	(張伯令)	4
CHANG TSO LING	(張作霖)	16
CHANG KIA NGAU	(張嘉璈)	1
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳獨秀)	5
CHANG SHAO CHENG	(張紹曾)	1
CHEN TING FU	(陳定甫)	1
CHANG PING LING	(章炳麟)	9
CHOW, HENRY	(周 培)	1
CHANG FU LAI	(張福来)	2
CHU HANG	(朱 涵)	1
CHANG CHI	(張 繼)	3
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙恒惕)	4
CHANG TAN FU	(張丹斧)	1
CHANG HSING YEN	(章行嚴)	1
CHANG TAI YEN	(章太炎)	7
CHEN DIH SIEN	(陳蝶仙)	1
CHOW TSE-HEN	(周志恨)	1
CHOW SHOU CHUAN	(周瘦鵑)	1
CHANG SIH CHAO	(章士釗)	4
CHOW PING HUNG	(周秉衡)	3
CHIN MEE SANG	(陳緜生)	1
CHU CHIA CHIU	(朱葭秋)	1
CHAO CHIH SUNG	(趙紫宸)	1
CHU TSIN	(朱 進)	1
CHU CHI CHIEN	(朱啓鈐)	1
CHEN CHIN-TAO	(陳錦濤)	1
CHIANG TSO PIN	(蔣作賓)	1
CHEN YI	(陳 宦)	1
CHIANG KAN FU	(江亢虎)	4
CHIAO LOH SHAN	(焦樂山)	1
CHANG YUAN-CHI	(張元濟)	1
CHU CHENG	(居 正)	1
CHEN KUO-CHUAN	(陳國權)	1
CHIN QUAN	(慶 覽)	1
CHU YIN-KUANG	(屈映光)	1
CHANG YI-LING	(張一麐)	1
CHIANG FANG TSING	(蔣方震)	1
CHIENG, Y.M.	(錢新之)	1
DANG SAM PAK	(鄧三伯)	1
DUNG KAN	(董康)	11
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范源濂)	11
FENG YU HSIANG	(馮玉祥)	73
FONG F. SEC	(鄺富灼)	1
FENG FU	(馮 煦)	1
FENG KUN-KUANG	(馮耿光)	1
GOW EN HUNG	(高恩洪)	6
HO HAI MING	(何海鳴)	2
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊希齡)	12
HSU, GEORGE CHIEN	(徐謙)	23
HU HAN MING	(胡漢民)	9
HU LIN	(胡林政之)	4
HU SUH	(胡 適)	34
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃炎培)	17
HSU HSANG FU	(徐庠甫)	1
HSIA SHUN CHING	(夏舜卿)	1
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐樹錚)	16
HWANG DAH WEI	(黃大偉)	1
HSU, M.	(徐謀智)	2
HSU CHONG CHI	(許崇清)	3
HU CHI YUAN	(胡汝沅)	1
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓國鈞)	3
HSU Z. TSUNG	( )	1
HSIA SHAO-SHENG	(夏紹堃)	1
HA HAN-CHANG	(哈漢章)	1
HU DUNG-FOH	(胡敦復)	2
HSU TAO-SUNG	(許稻蓀)	1
KAN CHU NAM	(簡照南)	9
KOO, WEL'T'N V. K.	(顧維鈞)	77
KOO PAO HU	(顧寶瑚)	1
KUO, P. W.	(郭秉文)	12
KAN YU-WEI	(康有爲)	4
KIANG, C. C.	(江長川)	1
KAO CHUNG	(高 仲)	1
KAHN, MISS IDA	( )	2
KU HUNG-MING	(辜鴻明)	3
KING, KUNGPEH T.	(金紹城)	2
LU YUNG-TING	(陸榮廷)	1
LI YI-HE	(李倚鵝)	1
LIANG, M. T.	(梁如浩)	1
LI HOU CHI	(李厚基)	1
LI LIEH CHUN	(李烈鈞)	21
LI SHEK TSUNG	(李雪珍)	1
LI YUAN HUNG	(黎元洪)	28
LIU, C. S.	(劉景山)	1
LIN BOON KENG	(林文慶)	1
LIU CHUN NIEN	(劉春年)	1
LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁啓超)	25
LIN CHIN NAN	(林琴南)	1
LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧永祥)	5
LI, JAMES C. C.	( )	1
LIAO CHUNG-HAI	(廖仲愷)	1
LU CHING HSIU	(盧錦秀)	1
LIN CHANG MING	(林長民)	1
LI KUAN	(李 崑)	1
LO WEN KAN	(羅文幹)	1
LIANG SHIH YI	(梁士詒)	1
LIEN SHENG-HAI	(連聲海)	1
LO CHING YU	(羅振玉)	1
LIANG SUH MING	(梁漱溟)	1
LI CHI CHENG	(李濟臣)	1
MEI LAN FANG	(梅蘭芳)	7
MOH, H. Y.	(穆藕初)	25
MA CHUN WU	(馬君武)	3
MA YIN CHU	(馬寅初)	3
MA HSIEN PAH	(馬湘伯)	1
MA YIN PIAO	(馬應彪)	1
MO TSENG ZIANG	(懋增雲驤)	2
NIEH, C. C.	(聶雲臺)	30
PAN CHANG FU	(潘昌煦)	1
PAH LIEH WU	(柏烈武)	1
PAN LAI TSEN	(龐萊臣)	2
QUO TAI CHI	(郭泰祺)	3
SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋漢章)	15
SUN HUNG YI	(孫洪伊)	6
SUN YAT SEN	(孫中山)	83
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施肇基)	14
SUN FO	(孫 武)	2
SUN KO	(孫 科)	1
SUNG TIEN CHIEN	(沈天眷)	1
SIA TSE PENG	(謝鵬)	1
SIA CHING CHEN	(謝錦箴)	1
SIA CHU YUEN	(謝次垣)	1
SHEN CHU SHU	(盛竹書)	1
SUNG TSE WEN	(宋子文)	1
SAH FU-MOH	(薩福懋)	1
SAH TONG SUNG	(薩桐孫)	1
SHEN YUN ZEN	( )	1
SAH CHEN-PING	(薩鎭冰)	8
SAN, M. Y.	(馬玉山)	5
SIA YUAN HAN	(謝遠涵)	1
STONE, DR. MARY	(石美玉)	2
SUN, MRS. YET SEN	(孫中山夫人)	1
SUNG TU	(宋 度)	1
SUNG WEN	(宋 文)	1
SUN FAR TSAN	( )	1
TAN KAN KEE	( )	1
TAN YEN KAI	(譚延闓)	6
TAN CHI YAO	(唐繼堯)	1
TANG SHAO-YI	(唐紹儀)	25
TONG, H. K.	(董顯光)	3
TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡元培)	72
TUAN CHI-JUI	(段祺瑞)	26
TING, V. K.	(丁文江)	2
TSIANG, JACKSON	(蔣以模)	1
TSAO, S. K.	(曹錫賚)	1
TSEU YIH ZAN	(周越然)	1
TANG WEN CHI	(唐文治)	1
TING CHUN KAO	(丁春膏)	1
TAN YI	(湯 漪)	1
TAN HIANG MING	(湯薌銘)	1
TYAU, PHILIP K. C.	(刁作謙)	1
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN	(岑春萱)	3
TSUR, Y. T.	(周詒春)	1
TSAI TING-KAN	(蔡廷幹)	1
TIEN WEN LIEH	(田文烈)	1
TAN ERH-HO	(湯爾和)	1
TSAO KUN	(曹 錕)	1
WANG, THOMAS Y. L.	( )	1
WANG CHUN HUI	(王寵惠)	79
WANG YU TSE	(王毓芝)	1
WU, C. C.	(伍朝樞)	16
WU LIEN TEH	(伍連德)	10
GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳佩孚)	76
WANG, C. T.	(王正廷)	39
WU YU JEN	(于右任)	3
WANG CHING WEI	(汪精衛)	26
WANG DAH SHIH	(汪大燮)	3
WANG TSAI YUNG	(王在鏞)	1
WANG CHING DONG	(王錦堂)	1
WOO PAO-FONG	(吳保豐)	1
WEI YUI HSIANG	(魏右襄)	1
WANG DUNG KAN	(王鈍根)	1
WANG HANG YUNG	(王寒鏞)	1
WANG CHENG PIN	(王承斌)	1
WANG, C. C.	(王景春)	2
WANG CHIA CHU	(王家駒)	1
WU CHIEN KWEI	(于漸逵)	2
WANG YU LIN	(汪有齡)	1
WANG YUEN-WU	(王雲五)	2
WEI CHUNG SUH	(魏仲淑)	1
WANG YI-TANG	(王揖唐)	1
WANG SHIH-CHEN	(王士珍)	3
WANG, Y. T.	(王彝善)	1
WANG HU	(王 瑚)	2
WANG CHUN YU	(王寵佑)	1
YANG CHONG PAK	(楊滄白)	1
YEN HSI SHAN	(閻錫山)	51
YEN, W. W.	(顏惠慶)	27
YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余日章)	38
YIH CHOO CHANG	(葉楚傖)	1
YEN HSIU	(嚴 修)	2
YUNG CHONG CHIN	(榮宗敬)	1
YANG CHUAN SUNG	(楊全生)	1
YEH KUNG CHO	(葉綽)	4
YU YA CHING	(俞洽卿)	1
YANG HSIN CHOO	(楊新礎)	1
YANG TSENG HSIN	(楊增新)	3
YAO SHAO SUAN	( )	1
YEN TU-HE	(嚴獨鶴)	2
YEN HSIU	(嚴 修)	1
YANG PAO LING	(楊豹靈)	1
YANG HAN-SI	(楊翰西)	1
YUAN DAH-CHENG	(阮大成)	1
YAO HUI-YUAN	(姚徽元)	1
ZU BING NAN	(徐炳南)	1
ZU VEE-WAI	(徐維緯)	1

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

In order to determine who, in the opinion of the readers of the *Weekly Review,* are the twelve greatest living Chinese, the ballot on this page will appear in each issue of the *Review* until January 1, 1923.

Conditions: Readers are urged to write in the names of their selections in the twelve spaces provided. After the reader has voted he or she is urged to hand succeeding ballots to associates in order that the voting may be as widespread as possible.

Voters are urged to make their selections as broadly as possible in order that all principal lines of endeavor may be represented, such as government officials, political or military leaders, business men, bankers, professional men and so on.

The voting is open to foreigners as well as Chinese the only condition being that the voter indicates his or her classification, that is, "Foreigner," "Chinese" or "Chinese Student."

Names of voters need not be signed to ballots, but the Contest Editor of the *Review* would appreciate an accompanying letter giving reasons for selections if convenient. The names of writers of such letters will of course be held confidential.

The standing in the competition will be announced weekly in the *Review.* The final result will be announced as soon after January 1, 1923, as possible. Ballots may be filled out in either Chinese or English.

BALLOT

The twelve greatest Living Chinese, in my opinion are as follows:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

Please indicate whether voter is ☐ Chinese ☐ Foreigner ☐ Chinese Student.

Please mail at once to Contest Editor.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

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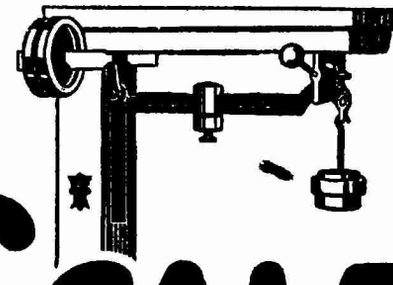

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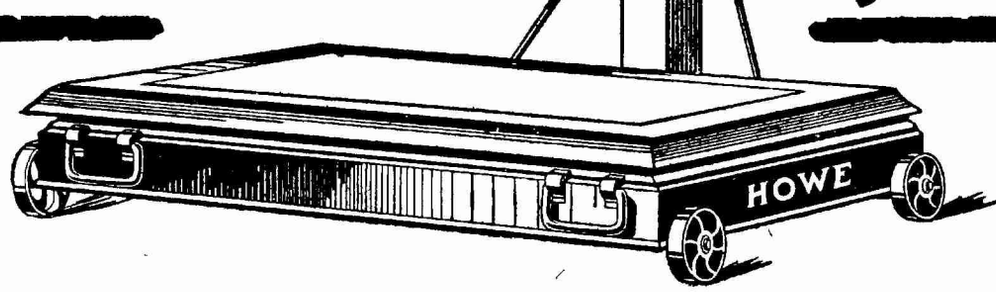

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22-440

Men and Events

A daughter, Elaine, was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Healey, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium on October 19.

John J. Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, arrived in Shanghai last Sunday from America enroute to Peking.

The Chinese students on scholarships in the Washington University at Seattle next year will serve apprenticeships with business men, according to a report from the university.

D. J. Hanscom, foreign passsenger agent for the Pacific Steamship Company at Seattle, is making a tour of the United States, trying to stimulate passenger travel through the Puget Sound gateway to the Far East.

George H. Daniel of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, plans to depart on Saturday, October 28, for America on six months leave. Mr. Daniel will visit Baltimore, North Carolina, where Mrs. Daniel has been for the last year.

Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington, D. C. *Star*, and president of the Associated Press, accompanied by Mrs. Noyes, arrived in Japan on October 16. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes are making a tour of the world and plan to return to America next spring.

Frank Star Williams and T. E. Simmang of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, and C. E. Seymour of the Peking Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday evening, October 22, to attend a two days conference of the American Chamber of Conference in Shanghai. F. J. Twogood represented the Hankow chamber.

During the past few days the American Bible Society has mailed 1,028 packages of scriptures from the Shanghai agency to Szechuan. These contained 305 Bibles, 100 New Testaments, and 78,000 small books, and required $205.53 in postage stamps. A delay of ten days in posting this consignment would have cost the Bible Society $174.68 more, for the postal rate increase on these books is 85 percent.

N. Gist Gee, for twenty years professor of biology at Soochow University, has been appointed adviser on premedical education to the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Gee arrived in China on the s. s. *President Jefferson*, recently. He will make a study of the teaching of chemistry, physics and biology at colleges in China with special reference to the institutions with which the China Medical Board is co-operating.

The Asia Realty Company, newly organized firm for the purpose of taking over and conducting the real estate business formerly directed by a special department of the Raven Trust Company, held its formal opening this week. The new company will not only act as brokers in buying and selling land for others, but will also operate largely on its own account. T. C. Britton, of the Raven Trust Company, is manager of the company, with offices at 15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

More than $8,000 is the sum total announced by the committee of the Y. W. C. A. as part of the budget to be obtained during the campaign. On Monday the third rally was held at the campaign headquarters, and the final rally, which will close the campaign was held on Friday, October 27. The goal to be reached in $16,000, and strenuous efforts will be made to collect the balance of the money. The most noted gift is Taels 500 given by Li Ching-mai, to Mrs. Hugo Reiss, for giving Chinese women opportunities which the program of the Y. W. C. A. opens up to them.

The establishment of a sea post service out of Seattle for the Orient on Shipping Board vessels operated by the Admiral Line has been authorized by both the postmaster general and the U. S. Shipping Board, according to a note sent out by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. It will be the first established on the Pacific coast. The service will be in operation by November 1, and will speed up the delivery of ordinary mails to the Orient by one sailing and the delivery of mails coming from the Orient to Seattle and the state of Washington from twelve to twenty-four hours. Special quarters for handling mails will be fitted up on the liners, and the approximate cost for this work will be G. $6,000.

A course of lectures will be given during the coming term of school at the Shangtung Christian University, by members of the staff of the university. Matters of scientific and educational interest will be presented in popular language. The subjects include the following: "The

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Historical Development of Medical Education in China and the West," by Dr. Harold Blunc, president of the university; "The Confucian Classics," by the Rev. H. P. Lair, associate professor in school of arts and science; "The History of Mesmerism," Wang Hsi-en, professor of mathematics; "Practical Dietetics" by William H. Adolph, professor of chemistry; "Immunity" by Dr. Samuel Cochran, Dean, School of Medicine; "The International Boundary Line of Peace," by the Rev. J. J. Heeren, M. A. professor of history; and "Chinese Pharmacology" by Charles T. Y. Cheng, associate professor in the School of Medicine.

New Board of Directors for China Press

The share-holdings of the Shanghai Hotels, Ld., in the *China Press*, Inc., have been acquired by a local group of Chinese financial interests. By reason of this change, the former board of directors have retired and are replaced by the following:—Hugo Reiss, Stirling Fessenden, Chu Pao-san, Harold Dollar, Chang Nieh-yun and C. L. Seitz.

News from Central China

A cup has been presented by A. W. J. Watt to soccer players in Hankow to be given to the winner of a cross country race to be held next month. The cup is now in the Hankow Race Club for public view, and a committee is arranging for the cross country run.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Central China Theological Seminary of the Union Lutherian Mission at Shekow, Hupeh, was celebrated from October 1922, the anniversary program proper being held on Thursday, October 19, with a large attendance of guests from various missions in Hankow and Wuchang. The seminary is now in charge of the Rev. O. R. Wold, president.

Roy C. Bennett, former editor of the *Manila Bulletin*, an American newspaper in the Philippine Islands, is now in Hankow enroute to the Yangtze Gorges. He will visit Szechuen and West China cities on behalf of the *Chicago Tribune* and *The Weekly Review* of Shanghai. Roy C. Bennett was recently special editor of the *Shantung Redemption Issue* of the *Weekly Review* which forms an authentic and handy handbook on the well-known Shantung question.

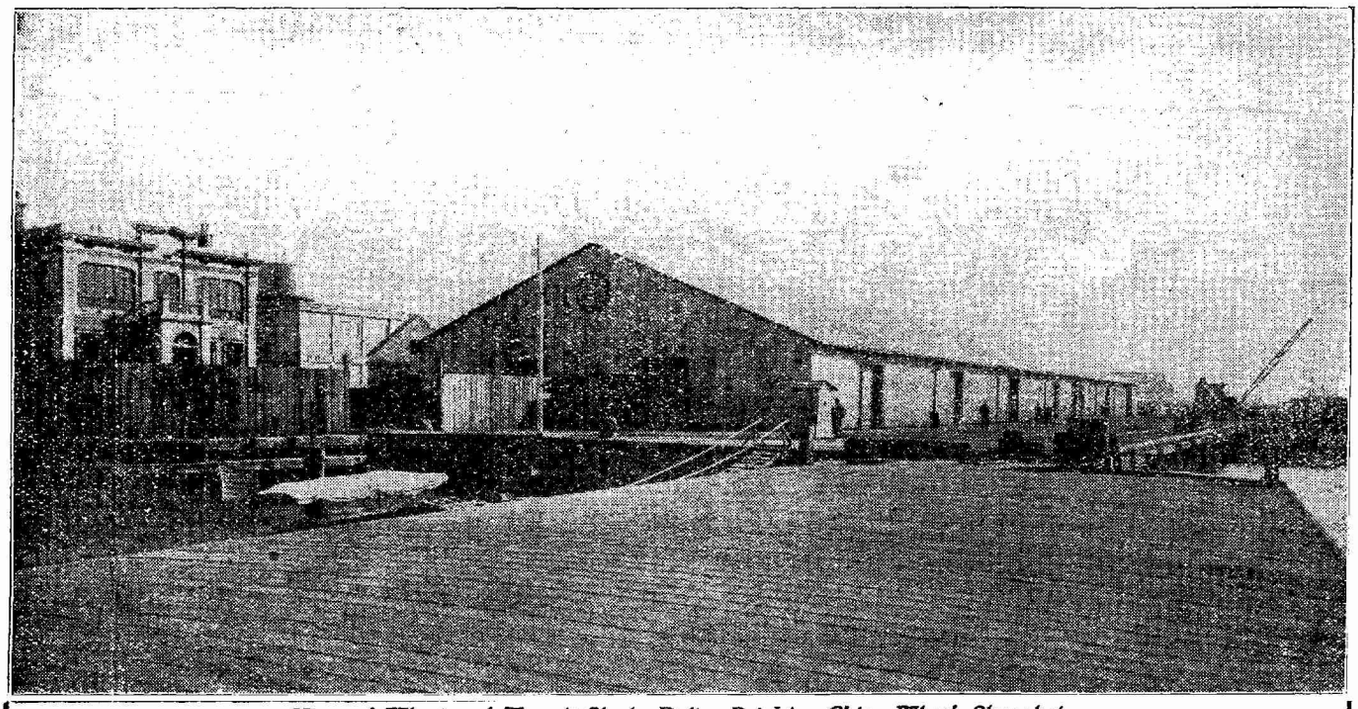
The people of Honan have been sending numerous telegrams to Peking requesting the cancellation of the orders for the transfer of Tuchun Feng Yu-hsiang of Honan to the post of Inspecting Commissioner of Jehol. In response to these requests, President Li Yuan-hung and General Wu Pei-fu have officially denied the truth of the report, further assuring the Honanese that General Feng Yu-hsiang will be kept in Honan to continue his reforms and improvements of Kaifengfu and Honan.

The annual membership and financial drive of the Hankow Y. M. C. A, which was launched on October 10, is now under way, and five teams of prominent Chinese in various circles are helping the cause. The drive aims to secure for the running expenses of the year $10,000. The Wuchang Y. M. C. A. is holding a similar campaign, and it is expected that by these two campaigns the membership lists of both Y. M. C. A.'s will be considerably lengthened.

Confucius birthday, October 17, was observed by all schools, government and missionary, and government offices in Hupeh this year. On the eve of the occasion, a celebration meeting was held in the Hall of the Wesley College of Wuchang, where students were most enthusiastic in commemorating the birthday of their Great Teacher. The meeting was opened with the singing of the "Confucian Hymn," which was followed by addresses and reading of lessons from Confucius Teachings by three professors of the College.

The Chinese press in Hankow reports that General Chen Chiung-ming of Canton, in colleague with the authorities of the provinces of Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen, will shortly issue a proclamation declaring the establishment of a United States of Provincial Self-government for the provinces in question. The report was further amplified by a dispatch from a Japanese news agency, stating that General Chen Chiung-ming is urging the southwestern provinces to come to peaceful understanding for the sake of mutual protection.

By the orders of General Wu Pei-fu, 7,000 Shantung troops under General Chang Keh-yao, which have for some-



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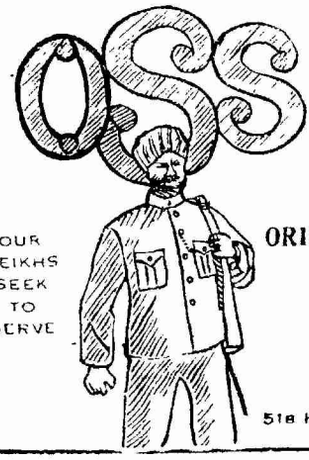

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time stationed at Wusueh, have left Hupeh for Anhwei province where the situation is awaiting development. The troops will reinforce the stand of Generel Ma Lien-chia, the newly appointed administrator of Anhwi by Peking, who is trying to force the deposed governor to retire from Pengpu. The deposed governor, General Chang Wen-seng is amassing his troops at Pengpu in an attempt to kick against the mandate of Peking dismissing him.

A pamphlet containing inflamatory literature was broadcasted this week by the Hankow Ricksha Coolies Association, stating that the Provincial Labor Unions Association has now been established with the backing of thirteen factories and government railways in Wuhan and the miners of Tayeh. The Provincial Association will organize a Ricksha Coolies Club for the benefit and uplift of ricksha coolies. The latter's association urges that all laborers of this form of human conveyance should unite together in whatever they may attempt for their own good.

Kuling, the summer resort for foreigners in Central China, has been chosen by votaries of Buddhism in Hankow and Peking as the site of the National Buddhism Association building which is being planned to be erected. Kuling is believed by Buddhists as the place where a great hermit Buddhist of the past delivered many of his lectures to his disciples. The proposal for erecting the Buddhist building Kuling was made by Liang Chi-chao, one of the greatest living Chinese literati, lecturer and retired politician, who is now traveling in Peking and Tientsin.

Tuchuns and generals on the Yangtze are considerably stirred by the uprising in Fukien and Anhwei, and Wu Pei-fu is urging them to prepare for the worst. The Tuchun of Hupeh is now trying to secure all available resources for increasing the output of the Hanyang Arsenal, meantime mobilizing his troops to the most advantageous posts in the province. General Tsai Chen-hsun of Kiangsi has been urged by Wu Pei-fu to send troops to Fukien, and he has already complied with this request. However, he is pressing hard on Peking for money to pay his troops and expenditures. The government in reply has promised to promote him from administrator of military affairs of Kiangsi to formal Kiangsi governorship.

General Sun Chuen-fang, Defence Commissioner of Upper Yangtze, is now visiting Lovang at the request of Wu Pei-fu. It is stated that General Sun was called to Loyangfu from Ichang to confer with Wu Pei-fu on measures to be taken in respect to Fukien and the possibility of making peace with Szechuen. General Sun has also suggested to General Wu that the "Big Five" of China, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu should meet in a conference to settle their differences among themselves by peaceful discussions instead of by brutal force. Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu are both highly pleased with the suggestion, only insisting that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin should have nothing to do with Little Hsu, Shu-tseng, now a rebel in Fukien.

Much fear is entertained in foreign circles for the lives of the two French engineers captured by bandits of Honan about two months ago, as the intimation has already been given by the kidnappers that they would kill them if the Peking government refuses to enlist them in the national-army, and be responsible for their maintenance. It is reported that the French Legation at Peking has made representations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that government troops should not pursue the bandits, as this may make them carry out their threat. The government has wired to General Wu Pei-fu asking him to handle the case. In railway circles, however, it is believed that the two French engineers have already been killed, as the bandits have not been given $300,000 which they put up as ransom from the government.

The sessions of the annual meeting of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce of China, which is to be held in Hankow this week, have been postponed until October 28, when a quorum is expected to be here from the various provinces. Of the twenty two provinces in China, the following have telegraphed the Hankow Committee announcing the departure of their delegates for the Hankow conference: Shantung, Chekiang, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Shensi, Kirin, Kiangsu, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuen, Shansi, Honan Chihli, Yunnan and Fukien. It is interesting to note that delegates of Chambers of Commerce in Kwangtung, Hunan, and Szechuen, which are severed from North China politically, are among the first to send delegates to the annual conference, showing that merchants and people of China are all but one, while the officials are keeping the country asunder.

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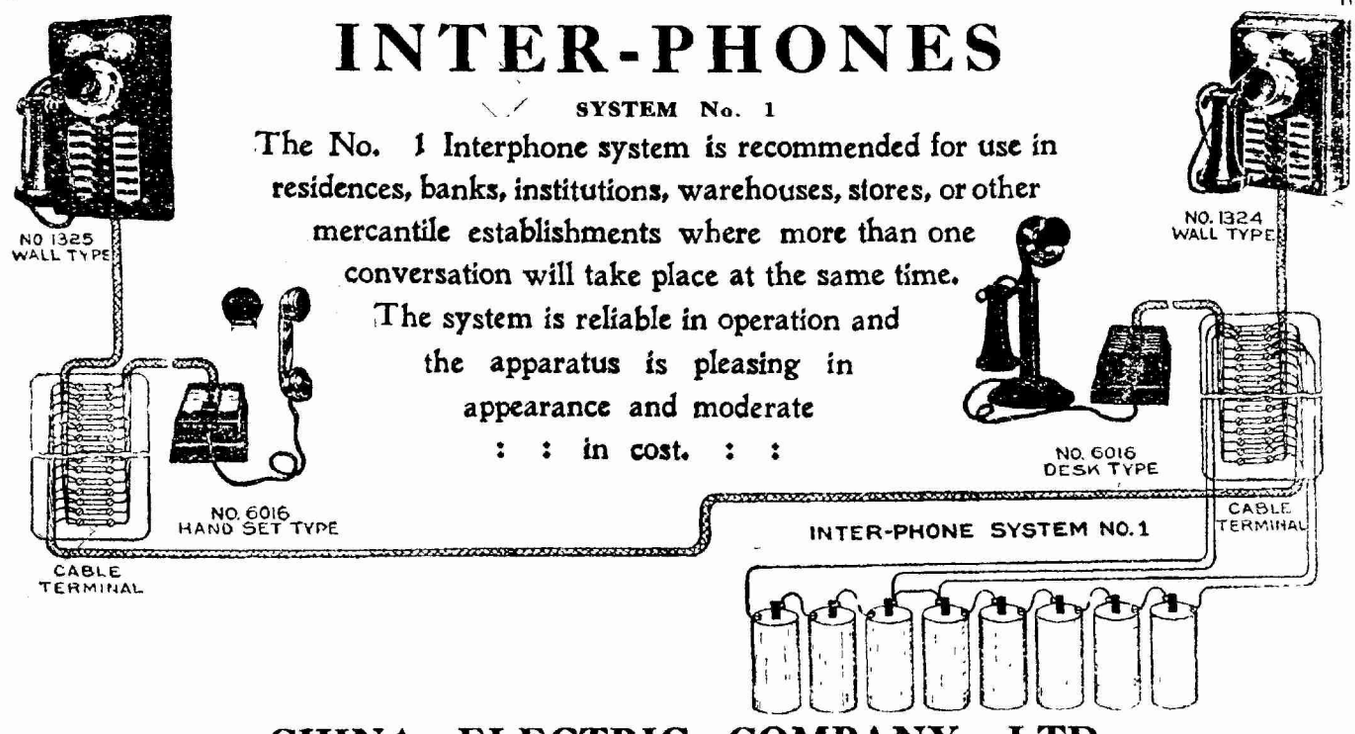

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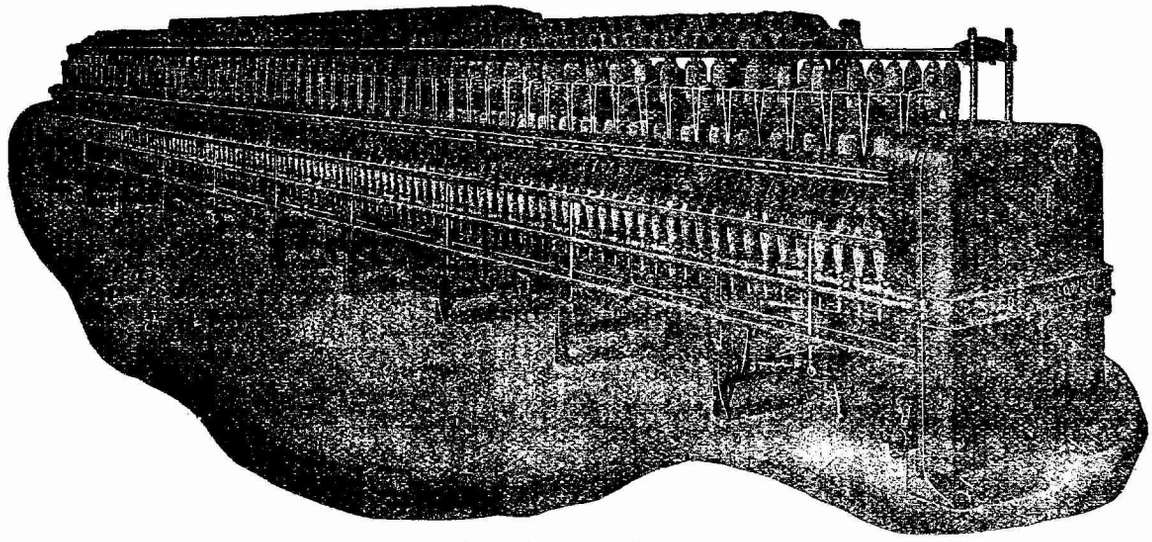

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News from South China

The Chinese police of Hongkong will be strengthened by about 100 men from Weihaiwei, it is reported.

The returned students from America and Europe now in Canton have just purchased a lot for the erection of a clubhouse.

From reliable source, it has been learned that the Chinese Navy now in Canton waters will remain neutral in the expected struggle along the coast of Fukien.

Hongkong is also getting democratic. There will be a cafeteria attached to the fashionable Hongkong Hotel. It may not be one of American style at the beginning.

G. E. Lerrigo, a national secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China assigned to Canton and other southern ports, has resumed his work in Canton after an absence of several weeks.

Mrs. E. R. Hallifax, wife of the registrar of Chinese affairs of Hongkong, will formally open the Tsan Yak Hospital, Saiyingpoon, October 17, the birthday anniversary of Confucious.

Recent military disturbance did not seem to affect Canton very much. The big department stores here sell more than $10,000 a day each, a record when comparing with the sales of previous years.

Three detectives of the Hongkong Police, including one, a sergeant with 19 years' service, were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for three months each for receiving "squeeze" money, October 13.

Miss T. H. Shin, of the Hongkong Chinese Y. W. C. A., will depart for London to study economics, visiting America on the way. She will conduct the industrial department of the Y. W. C. A. in China with office at Shanghai upon her return.

The case against Dr. W. T. Cheung, a graduate of the Hongkong University, of having made a false statement to the registrar of births and deaths in respect to the death of a person was withdrawn the other day upon expressing of regret at having acted without sufficient inquiry in issuing the certificate, the case coming before the magistracy of Hongkong.

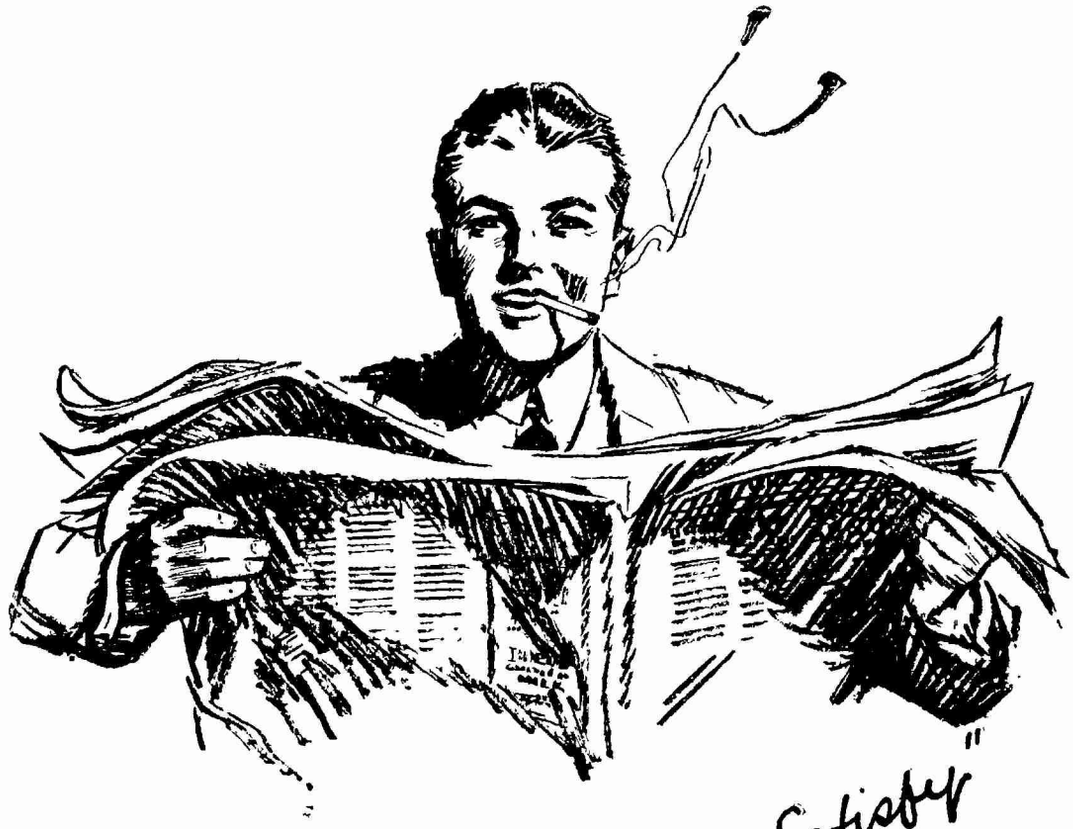
All public schools in Canton have resumed their work. For a time in the last two weeks it was thought that there might be a general strike among the teachers because of the inability of the Canton government to pay a part of the arrears due them. They finally came to agreement before the Independence Day, October 10, and everything seems to appear well at present.

General Wong Keong, commander of the seventh military district and former superintendent of customs at Canton, has been appointed director-general of the Kwangtung Arsenal Administration, succeeding Chun Wing-sen, now commandant of the coast defense. General Wong may have to give up the new appointment, as he may be assigned to duty with the proposed expedition to assist Fukien.

Professor Chung Wing Kwong, vice-president of Canton Christian College, has been elected chairman of Canton City Council. The council has thirty members, ten official, ten elected by the citizens-at-large, and ten appointed by semi-public organizations, including the Educational Association, the Bar Association, the Medical Association, the Engineers Society, the General Chamber of Commerce, and the Federation of Labor. The council is advisory and legislative in character in the city government.

The sudden suspension of the publication of *Canton Times*, the only daily published in English in Canton, on October 6, has caused the Canton authorities to appoint a receiver for the paper October 13. Frank W. Lee, former commissioner for foreign affairs in Canton, was editor of the paper before suspension; but he had left Canton several weeks ago, leaving the paper to incompetent management with the mentioned result. Friends of the publication will see that it will continue to operate at an early date.

United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce C. H. Huston, while in Canton recently, expressed his approval of



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the desire of the Cantonese industrial leaders to send young men to America for training as skilled mechanics so that they may be better equipped to operate American machinery now gradually finding in South China a hopeful market. The subject was first brought up by Tse Tsok Kai, associate director-general of the Kwongtung Electric Supply Company, who himself has been importing American machinery and supplies of all sorts.

The fall of Foochow and the reported success of Hsu Chung-chi, commander of the Northern Expeditionary Forces of Kwangtung under the flag of the Constitutionalist government, in Fukien, have hastened the mobilization of the Canton Army under General Chen Chiung-ming. Swatow has been designated as the basis of supplies for the Cantonese defending the Kwangtung-Fukien borders against the expected return of Hsu. The Second Division of the Cantonese Army has been ordered to the borders and offer aid to Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, if necessary.

Chinese young men desiring to go to America for study from Canton have found it exceedingly difficult to have their passport visaed by the American Consulate-General, probably because of the shortage staff in the office. The examination of applicants is being made by a representative of the Department of Labor from America who holds the rank of vice-consul; and for several months before September there was no vice-consul to administer the immigration matters, and as a consequence, some 600 applications accumulated to await attention. A. A. Collins, American Vice-Consul, arrived at Canton several weeks ago and is now trying his best to clear the calendar as fast as he can. Mr. Collins was with the office of the Chinese Inspector in New York before assigned to Canton.

For the preservation of public peace and order and as a supplementary but independent organization to the city police and the regular army the Canton business men have their society for the maintenance of public safety. The Canton merchants have a volunteer corps drilled and equipped under modern regulations and with the latest armament. This corps has headquarters with grounds for practical training and office and club rooms for social functions. It has a theatre near the ground. Company headquarters are located in several sections of the city. The corps is nominally 3,000 strong. Further lootings by mutinous troops in Canton last June under Chen Chiung-ming and Yeh Chu were only prevented by the emergency mobilization of this volunteer corps, which remained on active duty until early September, when the local government again assumed complete control of all affairs.

Frequent changes of administration and political and military disorder in Canton, the capital of Kwangtung, have made it necessary for the many small towns and villages in the interior to have strong and efficient local government. The old patriarchal form of village and town administrations are being modified in a great number of places. Instead of only the elders, persons above sixty years of age, and members of the gentry, together with old-fashioned watchmen formerly the authorities of the town or village, now merchants or individuals may participate in town meetings. Officers of the town or village are now in many places publicly nominated and elected, and the chairman of the village or a group of villages is usually assisted nowadays with a paid clerk, who is really the executive officer, and a captain of a company of guards possessing modern arms. The captain is usually an ex-service man who can exercise command.

Cantonese are demanding the government to disclose in details the terms of the proposed foreign loans now under consideration by the office of the civil governor and the commissioner of finance. Several loans are under consideration, and the commissioner of finance has only presented one case to the Provincial Assembly for approval. In this, £2,000,000 Canton government bonds will be underwritten by a British syndicate represented by one G. L. Brander, who has already departed for London with a preliminary agreement signed by the Canton authorities with him. The Canton government will receive but 87 ½ net and allow an annual interest of 7½percent, repaying the loan in ten years. One-fourth of the loan will be available within thirty days after the final agreement, another one-fourth within the next sixty days, and the balance within six months. The Provincial Assembly has so far failed to act on the agreement, some members objecting to the rate of discount as too high. The government is offering the tobacco and wine tax as security for the loan. The purpose of the loan is to create a reserve for the depreciated government paper money, to improve the public mint so as to make it profitable for the government to undertake minting under its own account.

H. W.

Canton, October 14, 1922.

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Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Dec. 26 (1)

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Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Dec. 17 (1)
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Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Nov. 11 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai. Nov. 25 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Dec. 9 (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Nov. 5 (1)
Pres Madison, S'hai, Nov. 19 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)

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Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Nov. 28 (1)

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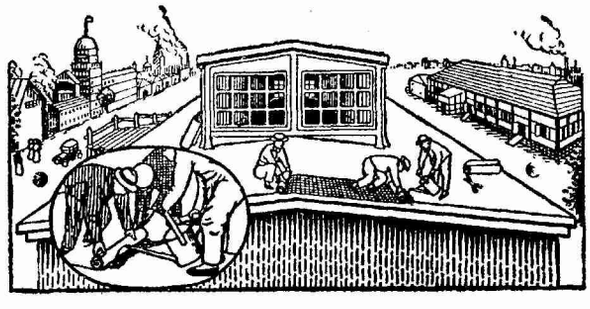

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 18 to Wednesday, October 25.)

News received this week showing Vladivostok to be in a state of turmoil caused by clashes between the Soviet and Japanese troops, seems to be the center of news during the week under review. The situation at Foochow, during the week, has remained quiet with no immediate prospect of further trouble. The Southern leaders are now reorganizing their forces, General Hsu Shu-tsung (Little Hsu) has assumed the title of Commander-in-chief but the actual command of the Southern army devolves upon General Wang Yung-chuan, while General Hsu Chung-chih is devoting himself to the task of preparing an expedition against Kuangtung. The Cabinet crisis in Peking may be regarded as over, for the time being, at least, as Dr. Wang Chung-hui has informed President Li Yuan-hung, that he has withdrawn his resignation upon the request of the president and will remain in office.

Considerable discussion is now going on regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway and the *Rosta News Agency* refers to this, which appears in a summarized form:

An alleged secret document to which Lenox Simpson refers "as absolute proof of the real status of the Chinese Eastern Railway" can be made immediately available whenever the Diplomatic Corps cares to remove the seals from the safes of the Russian Legation.

Whether there exists such a document in the safes of the Russian Legation or not we do not know but even if it does exist it cannot materially change the present status quo. Besides everything it is supposed to contain is already known. The contract for the construction and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway reads:

The Chinese government having decided upon the construction of a railway line, establishing direct communication between the city of Chita and the Russian South Ussuri Railway, entrusts construction and operation of this railway to the Russo-Chinese Bank under the following conditions:

1.—The Russo-Chinese Bank will establish for the construction and operation of this railway a company under the name of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

The Statutes of the Chinese Eastern Railway dated St. Petersburg, December 4/16, 1896, read:

1.—On the strength of the Agreement concluded on the 27th August /8th September, 1896, by the Imperial Chinese government with the Russo-Chinese Bank, a Company is formed under the name of the "Eastern Chinese Railway Company," for the construction and working of a railway within the confines of China from one of the points on the western borders of the Province of Heilungkiang to one of the points on the eastern borders of the Province of Kirin and for the connection of this railway with those branches which the Imperial Russian government will construct to the Chinese frontier from Trans-Baikalia and the southern Ussuri lines.

The formation of the Company shall be undertaken by the Russo-Chinese Bank.

With theformation of the Company all rights and obligations are transferred to it in regard to the construction and working of the line ceded in virtue of the above-named agreement of the 27th August 18th September, 1896."

A. A. Yoffe, the Extraordinary Plenitotentiary Envoy of the Russian Soviet Republic, forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently a memorandum urging the appointment of a commission to enquire in to the state of affairs on the Chinese Eastern Railway and the misdeeds reported in this connection. Since so many conflicting reports have been issued in this connection it is urged by the Soviet representative that an enquiry be made into the situation so an authentic report can be given in this connection.

Military affairs in Fukien seem to have taken a rest during the week under review, altho trouble still exists as to who the Civil Governor will be. The Southern commanders insists he shall be appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. For the present they have divided the military affairs among themselves. After a considerable rest it is understood that the expeditionary troops will start their expedition against Canton. A resolution has been passed, according to the *Asiatic News Agency*, among others, at the Paotingfu Conference

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that the Chihli troops shall be promptly detailed to Fukien to rescue the province. Wu Pei-fu has also wired to Fukien to the Tuchun of Hupeh asking him to negotiate short-term loans with Hankow bankers so that funds can be shortly secured to cover expenditures of the expedition.

The Senate in Peking, according to the *Chung Mei Service* has made another futile attempt to elect a speaker. At the meeting there were more than three hundred members present but owing to a discrepancy in the voting, another session will be held. The candidates have narrowed down to Ma Hsiang and Wen Shih-ling. The fierce competition continues to go on between Wang Chia-hsang and Yang Yung-tai and their factions over the chairmanship. As a result of the Cabinet meetings, Peking now has a Cabinet which might be called a daily one. Apparently Loyang and Paoting are not yet prepared to come out with their new selections and have brought pressure on Dr. Wang to continue temporarily with his group.

The *Asiatic News Agency* reports much campaigning going on in Chihli. Tsao Kun seems to be the man being pushed for the presidential chair next spring among the parliamentarians and politicians of that province. On account of this the Southern parliamentarians who support the Kuomingtang leader. Sun Yat-sen, have issued threatening letters to the press.

During the week under review a report is given out calling attention to the fact that Canton is now in a precarious condition and that trouble may arise at any moment. The local mint is closed, the *Canton Times* has suspended publication, and the new government has negotiated a two million dollar loan with British interests and hope to get the money.

Dr. Charles S. Banks, former entomologist in the Bureau of Science, Manila, has just returned from Neuva Apolonia, province of Oriental Negros, where he has supervised the planting of a large tract of mulberry trees and where he says a superior grade of silk is being produced on a small scale. In this particular district it is pecularily suited to the silk industry, climatic conditions being most favorable. The chief handicap under which the silk industry has labored in the past has been the lack of initiative in the planting of mulberry trees. Some forty acres have been planted in the Neuva Apolonia district and are producing silk that is superior to the grades that have for many years been imported from China and sold at high prices. Nearly 150 years ago silk worm culture was taken up in the Philippines and the silk industry grew to considerable proportions until about seventy years ago when it was virtually abandoned, because of lack of laborers.

Japan seems to be rather quiet during the week under review, her labor troubles seem to be miniature for the present, and most of the press is devoted to the arms episode which was so hotly discussed about the time the Changchun Conference failed. The *Jiji* discusses this (in part) in the following paragraphs:

We have preferred to reserve our comment on the subject of the arms question, in view of the gravity of the issue involved though we spared no effort to give publicity to the views expressed in various circles. The chief reasons for our caution were, first, that there was much ambiguity about the allegations popularly made; second, that we considered it the plain duty of the Japanese nation to abstain from all hasty criticism on a matter such as this, which gravely affects the national credit; and third, that whereas there is little doubt that militarists have acted arbitrarily on many occasions in the past in matters bearing on international relations, it appeared wrong to believe without proof all that was being said against them in connection with the present case. Acting on this conviction we have been patiently awaiting the clarification of the matter. We are not yet in a position to know the exact truth, but there is cumulative evidence that the kernel of the whole matter is the simple fact that the Czechoslovak arms committed to the custody of the Japanese troops at Vladivostok were turned over to the Vladivostok government by a Japanese officer, who is now being courtmartialled for the offence. All the other reports regarding the arms question seem to have no solid ground, and there are even indications that they were fabricated by some Japanese or foreigners.

There is no denying that the disappearance of the Czech arms is a serious blunder on the part of the Japanese army. Even if it was the work of an officer, in which the leaders of the Japanese expeditionary troops were in no way concerned, it is a clear evidence of sad laxity of military discipline, and for the incident the commander of the division concerned must assume at least moral responsibility. The authorities in charge of the military administration cannot be entirely exonerated from moral responsibility either.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 18. Conference on Near East is set for November 6.——Lord Gladstone in London press puts responsibility for debacle in Near East on Lloyd George, which was inevitable result of the government's policy.

October 19. British government in making official announcements to the U. S. regarding the searching of ships for liquor within three mile limit, cannot agree to this act, although willing to aid the American government in suppressing the liquor.——London report says Near Eastern situation is estimated to cost £2,500,000.——Lt. Maughan of Michigan, U. S. A., covers a measured kilometer at record speed of four miles a minute.

October 20. Vladivostok reports city about to be occupied by Red forces, despatches are being sent for foreign ships to protect their nationalities.——Directors of Vacuum Oil Company of New York, vote to increase stocks from $15,000,000 to $75,000,000. London reports Bristish election may be held on Armistice day.——The year's profit of the Eastern Cable Company, is £1,686,000 according to report at annual meeting in London.

October 21. Lloyd George quits office after affront by conservatives and Bonar Law has undertaken the formation of a Ministry.——In order to show their gratitude for Herbert Hoover's extensive relief work the Austrian Senate and the University of Vienna agree to name the new planet, number 932, discovered by astronomers of University of Vienna.

October 22. Lloyd George in leaving London receives great acclamations and makes speech at Leeds, when Prince of Wales greets him.——The Greek government decides to suppress a number of legations including those at Berlin, Vienna, Tokio, Brussels and the Hague.——Amsterdam report says ex-Kaiser's civil betrothal ceremony has been performed at Doorn.

October 24. Announcement made to the effect that a new corporation will be formed soon to take over $13,000,000 contract recently closed by Federal Telegraph Company of California with the Chinese government. Greece will take over Ottoman debt and eliminate many commercial contracts, according to report from Constantinople.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfels & Son

China Cotton.—While there has been no sharp fluctuations during the past week, the market has been fairly active and the outstanding feature has been the strength with which trade interests have absorbed all offerings at any slight concession. There seems to be no limit to this demand by the local mills, nor is there likely to be, as long as yarn can be sold for distant delivery at figures that ensure handsome profits to manufacturers, based on present prices for the raw material.

Judging from the present state of conditions, coupled with the recent advance in Mid-Americans and the strength of the Bombay market, we believe that purchases should be made on all reactions.

Yarn.—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market continues steady with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Deliveries are excellent and a general demand is looked forward to within the next couple of weeks as soon as the interior marts settle down to business again after their harvesting.

Liverpool, October 19, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		13.70	Pence
,,	,, January	12.99	,,
,,	,, March	12.85	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October 19, 1922.

New York Market:—

December	23.08	Cents
January	22.87	,,
March	22.98	,,
May	22.92	,,
July	22.62	,,
Spot	23.05	,,

Market:—*Strong.*

Bombay Market:—

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, November/December/January.	Tls.	28.75
Shanghai, October	,,	27.50
M-gmned, October	,,	27.50
Taichong, October	,,	28.25
Shensi, December/January	,,	29.50

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 18th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The price of silver in London has declined considerably during the past week, to-day's quotations of 33⅞d. near and 33⅝d., forward being 1¼d. lower than those ruling last Wednesday. China appears to have been a consistent seller, which in view of the fact that exchange has remained below parity throughout the week is not surprising. Latest advices indicate that the silver market still tends towards weakness with China and the Continent sellers. The official T/T rate on London has followed silver and now stands at 3/3½. A great deal more activity has been displayed in the market locally, tho' the bulk of transactions have been for speculators' account. They tone of the market up to the last two days has been weak, and speculators undoubtedly acquired a heavily overbought position, considerable resales have caused a temporary firmness at the close, against which Banks are sellers of sterling at 3/4d. The outlook is of course uncertain but in view of the fact that silver is being produced on a very large scale and that genuine support from this end is still lacking, it would seem unreasonable to look for any material improvement at present.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 39,583,000 a decrease of Tls. 10,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 38,450,000 a decrease of $ 30,000.

Estimated value Tls. 67,267,000 as against Tls. 38,450,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for September	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13	Saturday Oct. 14	Monday Oct. 16	Tuesday Oct. 17	Wednes. Oct. 18
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.336	3/5 3/4½	3/4½	3/4¼	3/4¼ 3/3⅝	3/3⅝	3/3⅝ 3/3½
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/5⅛ 3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅜	3/4⅜ 3/3⅞	3/3½	3/3⅞ 3/3⅝
4m/s ,,	—	3/5¼ 3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4½	3/4½ 3/4	3/4	3/4 3/3¾
T/T India	264 923	261¼ 258	258	256½	256 253	253	253 252
T/T France	997.884	1000 990	990	985	985 970	980	980 975
T/T N. Y.	76.413	75⅝ 75	75	74½	74½ 73½	73½	73⅝ 73½
T/T H'kong	74 827	75 75	75	75¼	75¼ 75¼	75¼	75¼ 75¼
T/T Japan	63.125	63⅝ 64¼	64¼	64¾	64½ 65½	65½	65½ 66
T/T Batavia	199.980	199 196½	196½	196	196 193	193	193 192
T/T Straits	67.827	68½ 69¼	69¼	70	70 70¾	70¾	70½ 71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/7.836	3/7½ 3/7	3/6	3/5¾	3/5¼ 3/5½	3/5¼	3/5¼ 3/5
4m/s ,, D/P		3/7⅜ 3/7⅛	3/6¼	3/6	3/6 3/5½	3/5½	3/5½ 3/5¼
6m/s ,, D/A	3/8.336	3/8 3/7½	3/6½	3/6¼	3/6¼ 3/5⅝	3/5⅝	3/5⅝ 3/5½
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,047 884	1050 1040	1040	1035	1035 1020	1030	1030 1025
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	80 413	79¾ 79	78⅞	78	78 77	77¼	77½ 76⅝
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80½ 79½	79	78⅛	78⅛ 77½	77⅛	77⅜ 77⅛

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 1/16	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	34 1/16	33⅞
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.69		G. $. 67⅞	G. $. 67⅞	G. $. 67½	G. $ .66¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 311⁰⁰	Tls. 311⁰⁰	Tls. 315⁸⁰	Tls. 319⁸⁰	Tls. 317⁰⁰	Tls. 317⁸⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.2125	72.20	72.1625	72.225	72.20	72.1875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	1%	1%	1½%	2%	2%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount		3%	
Bank of France rate of discount		4½%	
London open Market rate of Dis.	3 m/s.	2 7/16%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2½%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2⅝%	

London on Paris	T/T	59.23
London on Germany	T/T	13200
New York on London	T/T	444½
Bombay on London	T/T	1/3½
Hongkong on ,,	T/T	2/5½
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T	2/1 15/16

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls —1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.— Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille— thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Tael 1.14 equal Gold $1)

S.S. President Madison, from U.S..A., Aug. 23.

Barley, Pearl	Pls.	9
Bones, Cow	,,	300
Butter	,,	153
Cheese	,,	12
Cream, Evaporated	,,	248
Flour, Wheat	,,	7,500
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	5
Wax, Unclassed	,,	3
Bedsteads	,,	8
Motor-cars	Pcs.	10
Hats	Doz.	45
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	Sup.ft	58,710

S. S. Lyo Maru, from U. S. A., August 23.

Sheetings, Grey, 11 lb	Pcs.	6,000
Flour, Wheat	Pls.	282
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	202,417

S. S. Hawaii Maru, September 5.

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	114
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	76
Peas, White	,,	8,320
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	67

S. S. Hawaii Maru, from U. S. A., August 24.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb. 110 threads per sq. in	Pcs.	4,000
Flour, Wheat	Pls.	368
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	503,514

S. S. Taiyo Maru, from U. S. A., August 24.

Oranges, Fresh	Pls.	288
Fruits, Table, Canned	,,	16
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	102,000
Motor-cars	,,	1
Shoes	Pairs	226
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	66
Cigarettes	Mille	34,700
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	82,304

S. S. Ginyo Maru, from U. S. A., August 24.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	8,380
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Sugar of Milk	,,	17

S. S. Dewey, September 2.

To San Pedro.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	9
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	32
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	35

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	25
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	4

S. S. Empress of Asia, from U.S.A., August 26.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,00

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	80
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	14
Hides, Cow	,,	642
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	40,070

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	413
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	1,023
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	52
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	808
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	4
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	34
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	64
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	432
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	24
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Bristles	,,	146
Feathers, Duck	,,	532
Hair, Horse	,,	120
Hides, Cow	,,	1,934
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	491
Wool, Sheep's	,,	150
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	20,000
Hats, Rush	,,	271,200

S. S. Camille Gilbert, from U. S. A., August 29.

Iron Bars	Pls.	346
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,808
Iron, Plates	,,	968
Iron Tubes	,,	301
Cement	,,	165
Glycerine	,,	24
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	1,078
Leather, Kid	,,	4
Paper, Carboard	,,	873
Paper, Coated	,,	577
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	550
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	840
Oilcloth	Pcs.	775
Scales	,,	361
Typewriters	,,	30
Cigarettes	Mille	2,925
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	30,802

S. S. Dewey, from U. S. A., August 30.

Asphaltum	Pls.	5,422
Honey	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	6
Canned Fish	Doz.	400
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	350,200
Oil, Lubricating	,,	457

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22-454

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.,

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese Postal Rates

References: Pp. 258-9.

Question: 1. In what way is this a question of international interest? 2. What effect did the Washington Conference have on postal agreements? 3. What are the stated conditions on which the change will be made? 4. What reasons can you give for foreign postal rates being higher in proportion than domestic rates? 5. What effect will extremely high postal rates have on business houses who use letter-advertising? 6. What is a reciprocal postal treaty? 7. Why is it suggested that the United States should try to make such with China?

Topic 2: Land-leasing in Tsingtao

References: P. 258, also the *Review* for Sept. 23; Redemption Issue.

Questions: 1. Of what importance is the question of land-leasing in Tsingtao? 2. What points of view are expressed? 3. What explanation does General Yuhi give of the question? 4. Is the explanation definite?

Topic 3: The American Merchant Marine

Reference: P. 264.

Questions: 1. What is a merchant marine, and what does the term "Bushwhacking" mean? 2. When was the U. S. Shipping Board established and for what purpose? 3. What are its duties and its powers? 4. What is the object of discrimination by any maritime power against ships of another power? 5. What is stated to be the aim of American steamship men and government officials as regards American commerce?

Topic 4: The Maritime Provinces of Siberia

Reference: P. 288.

Question: 1. Why does war continue longer in these provinces than in other parts of Siberia? 2. What is the importance of Vladivostok? 3. What is the position of Dietrichs? 4. What are the Red forces? the White forces?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Student Avocations

References: Pp. 259-60.

Questions: 1. What is the especial value of night schools? 2. What class of students were largely responsible for starting such schools in China? 3. Did the students of your school—or city—aid in the famine relief of 1920-22? 4. Are the students of your section largely engaged in volunteer teaching in free schools? 5. How have the village priests aided in the movement? 6. Why should school buildings be used at night as well as in the daytime? 7. How has free teaching aided in female education?

Topic 2: The "Twelve Greatest Living Chinese"

Reference: P. 261.

Questions: 1. How many on this list have received twelve or more votes? 2. List the occupations of these. 3. Are any women included in this list? Why? 4. What do you think of the "honesty combined with capability" basis of selection?

Topic 3: The Opening of Parliament

Reference: P. 277.

Questions: 1. Which session of Parliament is this, and when was it opened? 2. How many members of the lower House were present? What is the total membership of the House? 3. Answer same for the Senate. 4. Are the members of the Cabinet members of Parliament?

Topic 4: The Fukien Situation

References: Pp. 286, 288.

Questions: 1. What is the cause of the unrest in Fukien? 2. What is the position of Admiral Sah? 3. What is his relation to the Tuchun? 4. What connection have "Little Hsu" and General Chen with the situation?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Consortium Situation

References: Pp. 262-64.

Questions: 1. How are the relations of the Chinese government and the Consortium summarized? 2. What are the stated objects of the Consortium? 3. Which countries belong to it? 4. How did each country arrange for the membership of its nationals in the Consortium? 5. Why are the Chinese suspicious of this organization of bankers? 6. Has the Consortium had any effect on Chinese bankers? 7. Do you think that lenders of money to China should have any oversight of the money after it is handed over? Why?

Topic 2: The Loan to the Canton Government

Reference: P. 288.

Questions: 1. Who made this loan? 2. What reasons are given by Dr. Sun in his condemnation of the loan? 3. What security has been offered?

Topic 3: U. S. Tariff Rates on China Products

Reference: P. 286. See also P. 260 for an allied subject.

Questions: 1. What party is responsible for the new tariff? 2. Does that party believe in a high or a low tariff? 3. How will the new tariff affect the Chinese egg-trade? 4. Why are laces, silks, and embroideries so highly taxed? 5. How will China trade with the U. S. A. probably be effected?

Topic 4: The Panama Canal and Re export Trade

Reference: P. 264.

Questions: 1. What is meant by "re-export trade"? 2. Make an analysis of the figures in the first paragraph, and state your conclusions. 3. What countries stand highest as re-exporting powers? 4. What is the character of the goods re-exported?

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lutton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

OFFICE HOURS: 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings

Oct. 16, 1922, Cause No. 1764, Campbell v. Gruenebaum, et al; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. Steele; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 1339, Simmons & Co. v. Gilmore; motion for dismissal.
" 16, " " " 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 1568, Ritchie v. Montgomery, Ward & Co.; motion to dismiss appeal.
" 20, " " " 1868, U. S. v. Armstrong; plea of guilty.
" 20, " " " 1926, U. S. v. Armstrong; plea of guilty.
" 20, " " " 1910, U. S. v. Nelson; plea of guilty.
" 20, " " " 1911, U. S. v. Hickey; plea of not guilty.
" 20, " " " 1931, U. S. v. Roff; plea of guilty.
" 20, " Estate " 130, In re Henry Ollerdessen's Will; on petition to pay administrator's and attorney's fees.
" 23, " Cause " 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation; motion to set.
" 23, " " " 1396, O. J. Weeks Co. Inc, v. Esso Co. of China; motion to set.
" 23, " " " 1671, Pate v. Martin; motion to set.
" 23, " " " 1723, Pate v. Martin; motion to set.
" 23, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; motion to set.
" 23, " " " 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co; motion to fix date for argument of motion.
" 23, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; motion to set.
" 23, " " " 1388, Weil v. Wright; motion to set.
" 23, " " " 1792, Moore v. Far East Trading Co.; motion to dismiss appeal; submitted.
" 23, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; motion to set.
Oct. 23, 1922, Cause No. 1686, American Trading Co. v. Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion to set for further hearing; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 13, 1922, Cause No. 1952, In re Coroners Inquest on the body of C. A. Deckmann; oath of jurors-verdict of jurors.
" 14, " " " 1937, U. S. v. Harvey; plea of guilty.
" 14, " " " 1947, U. S. v. Howard; testimony taken of Kirpal Singh, Indar Singh and defendant.
" 14, " " " 1948, U. S. v. Pinkham; continued for issuance of warrant.
" 14, " " " 1950, U. S. v. Schlobohm, plea of guilty.
" 14, " " " 1953, U. S. v. Howard; plea of guilty.
" 21, " " " 1954 U. S. v. Honigsberg; testimony taken of Van Wickle, and Ferroggiaro.
" 21, " " " 1949, Stevens v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; testimony taken of Powell and plaintiff; adjourned to Oct. 28.
" 23, " " " 1956, In re alleged Insanity of Elizabeth Childress; petition; jurors' summons; oath of jurors; order.

Judgments and Orders

Oct. 16, 1922, Cause No. 1764, Campbell v. Gruenebaum et al; passed until Oct. 23.
" 17, " " " 1568, Montgomery, Ward & Co. v. Ritchie; dismissal of appeal.
" 20, " Estate " 130, In re Henry Ollerdessen's Will; order.
" 20, " Cause " 1931, U. S. v. Roff; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 13, 1922, Cause No. 1952, In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of C. A. Deckmann; discharge of jurors.
" 14, " " " 1937, U. S. v. Harvey; order.
" 14, " " " 1947, U. S. v. Howard; order.
" 14, " " " 1948, U. S. v. Pinkham; warrant ordered to be issued.
" 14, " " " 1950, U. S. v. Schlobohm; order.
" 14, " " " 1953, U. S. v. Howard; order.
" 19, " " " 1827, Lee Chong Ching Dong Land & Estate Co. v. Read; order of discontinuance.
" 21, " " " 1954, U. S. v. Honigsberg; judgment.
" 23, " " " 1956, In re alleged Insanity of Elizabeth Childress; verdict of jurors.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 30, 1922, 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1404, Chiskin v. American Drug Co.
" 30, " 3:00 P. M., Cause No. 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.
" 31, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1544, Fischer v. Stone.
Nov. 1, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. Steele.
" 2, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1105, de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corp'n
" 6, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1388, Weil v. Wright.
" 13, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1671, Pate v. Martin.
" 13, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1723, Pate v. Martin.
" 15, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1339, Simmons v. Gilmore.
" 17, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1320, Quelch v Crawley.
" 20, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co.v. Wm. Katz & Co.
" 27, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1396, Weeks v. Esso Co. of China.
Dec. 4, " 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 11, 1922, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elextron v. International Banking Corporation; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; motion.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1946, Peyran v. Peyran; petition; summons issued.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1943, Elmont v. Hennigsen; marshal's return of summons.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reids Ltd. Inc.; stipulation.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; plaintiff's brief.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1638, Chu v. T. Mesa & Co.; writ of execution issued.

„ 11, „ Cosmos Commercial Corp.; amended articles of incorporation.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1947, U. S. v. Howard; complaint.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1948, U. S. v. Pinkham; complaint.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. Steele; motion to set.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1764, Campbell v. Gruenebaum et al.; motion to set.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1949, Precision Machine Works v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; complaint.

„ 12, „ The International Company of America; articles of incorporation.

„ 13, „ „ „ 1950, U. S. v. Schlobohm; complaint.

„ 13, „ „ „ 1951, Hazara Singh v. A. Mendoza; complaint; summons issued.

„ 13, „ „ „ 1946, Peyran v. Peyran; marshal's return of summons.

„ 13, „ „ „ 1949, Precision Machine Works v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; summons issued; marshal's return of summons; motion to take depositions.

„ 13, „ „ „ 1952, In re Coroner's inquest on the body of C. A. Deckmann; oath of jurors; verdict of jurors; discharge of jurors.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1953, U. S. v. Howard; complaint.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1907, Tong Chieh Tse v. China Press, Inc.; demurrer.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1523, Danner v. Danner; amended complaint.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1339, Thos. W. Simmons & Co. v. Roy W. Gilmore; motion for dismissal.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1568, Ritchie v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion for dismissal of appeal.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1923, K. D. Soo v. North West Trading Co.; petition.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1924, Lloyd E. Gale v. Edward L. Hall; petition.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1663, In the matter of Reids Ltd. Inc.; petition.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1523, Danner v. Danner; amended complaint.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1949, Precision Iron Works v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; answer.

„ 16, „ „ „ 1895, Ming Fah Coal Co. v. Boyd & Co.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 16, „ „ „ 1827, Lee Chong Ching Dong Land & Estate Co. v. V. Read; stipulation.

Oct. 17, 1922, Cause No. 1333, Chinese Maritime Customs v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation; affidavit of publication.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1116, Tobacco Products Corporation v. George W. Jarrott; stipulation.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1925, In re application of Francisco V. Conlu for admission to the bar; petition.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1951, Singh v. Mendoza; marshal's return of summons.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; defendant's brief.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; petition; summons issued.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1868, U. S. v. Armstrong; information.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1926, U. S. v. Armstrong; information.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1910, U. S. v. Nelson; information.

„ 18, „ „ „ 1911, U. S. v. Hickey; information.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1923, K. D. Soo v. North West Trading Co.; summons issued.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1523, Danner v. Danner; alias summons issued.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of summons.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corp'n; motion to set.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1396, O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. Esso Company of China; motion to set.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1671, Percy W. Pate v. Paul Martin; motion to set.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1723, Nina G. Pate v. Paul Martin; motion to set.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; motion to set.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; motion to fix date for argument.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1931, U. S. v. Roff; information.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1928, U. S. v. Hiltner; complaint.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1954 U. S. v. Honigsberg; complaint.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1919, Liu Shao P'U v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; motion to set.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1388, Weil v. Wright; motion to set.

„ 20, „ „ „ 1792, P. R. Moore v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; motion to dismiss appeal.

„ 21, „ „ „ 1544, Fischer v. Stone; motion to set.

„ 21, „ „ „ 1686, American Trading Co. v. Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion for rehearing.

„ 21, „ „ „ 1955, U. S. v. Falcone; affidavit; warrant issued.

„ 23, „ „ „ 1840, In re Sino-American Stock & Produce Exchange, Inc.; denial in bankruptcy.

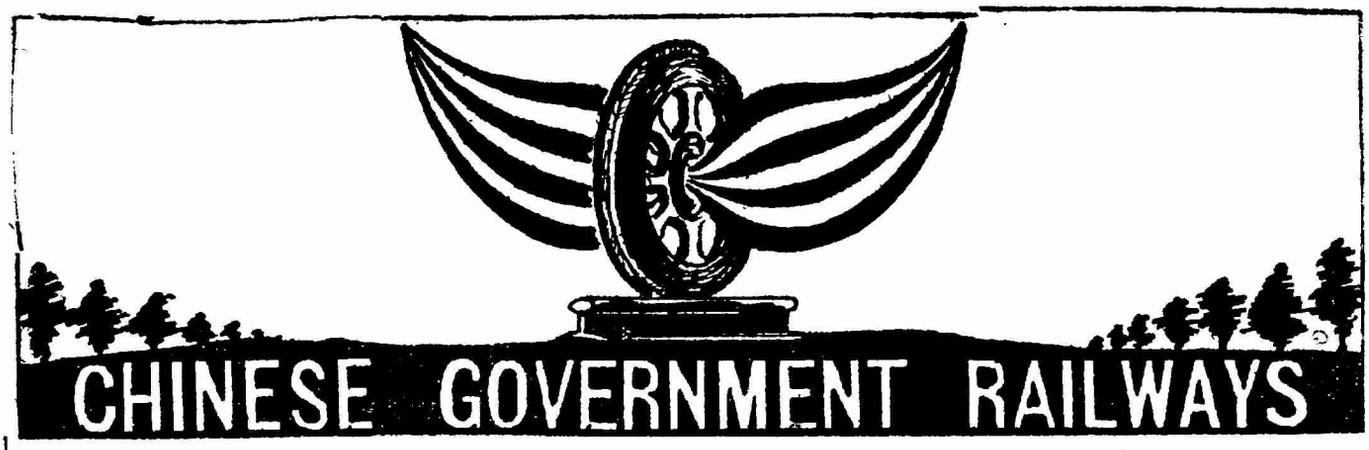
„ 23, „ „ „ 1956, In re alleged insanity of Childress; petition; summons; oath of jurors; verdict.

„ 23, „ „ „ 1955, U. S. v. Falcone; marshal's return of warrant.

„ 23, „ „ „ 1957, Henry Jory v. U. S. Steel Products Co.; petition.

„ 23, „ „ „ 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.; answer.

„ 24, „ „ „ 1764, Campbell v. Gruenebaum et al.; stipulation.



Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R S
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19 35	23 30	Peking d.											10 15		5 50
Nansiang d.		7 28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18.15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East a										P.M.L.	13 35	P M L	—
Soochow d.		8.59		9 41	11 14	12.53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1.39	Do d											14 00		
Wusih d.	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2 38	Tientsin Central a											14 10		9 14
Changchow d.	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38			3.42	Do d											14 20		10 00
Tanyang d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16.28		17 38					—	Tsinanfu d									T. P. L.	22.21	T P L	19 43
Chinkiang d.	10 31	12 49			14 22	17 34		18 33					5 34	Hsuchowfu d									II day	6 31	II day	5 28
Nanking a.	12 30	14 21			15 43	19 35		20 02					7 20	Pukow a										14 30		16.15
Pukow d.					17 05								9 30	Nanking d				7.40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15	23 00
Hsuchowfu d.					1 16	T P L							19.40	Chinkiang d				9.20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0 52
Tsinanfu d.					9 38	II day						T. P. L.	2 00	Tanyang d				9 57		11 21	13 36			18 03	19 26	—
Tientsin Central a					18 05							II day	15 25	Changchow d			7 10	10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46	2.41
Do d					18 15								16 16	Wusih d		7 20	8 22	11.59	13.02	14 07	15 33			19.43	21 52	3.53
Tientsin East a					18 25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—	Soochow d		8.21	9 39	12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4 58
Do d					18 53								19.15	Nansiang d	8 15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.27	16 03	17.45	18 18	18.40	20 35	—		6 26
Peking a					22 06									Shanghai North a.	8.42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14.55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17 30	18 55	20 20	21 45	23 10	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20.00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1.40	Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13.20	14.45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13.01	14 26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1.46	Kiangwan d	6 12	7 42	9.12	10 37	12 02	13.27	14.52	16 17	17.42	19 07	20 32	21.57	23 22	0 47
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17 20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0 25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9.35	11 00	12 25	13 50	15.15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45	1 10

R Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	.	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30	Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.2"
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36	Changan..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	.	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
								Kashing..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8 33*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.... d.*	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.23*
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.37	15.43	18.47	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 35*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46									
Yehsah .....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16 56	----	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan..... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow..... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45	Jessfield..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00	Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..	
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50	
Hangchow..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02	
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15	

R. Restaurant Car